Saturday Review of Literature

VOL. XXXI No. 23 JUNE 5, 1948

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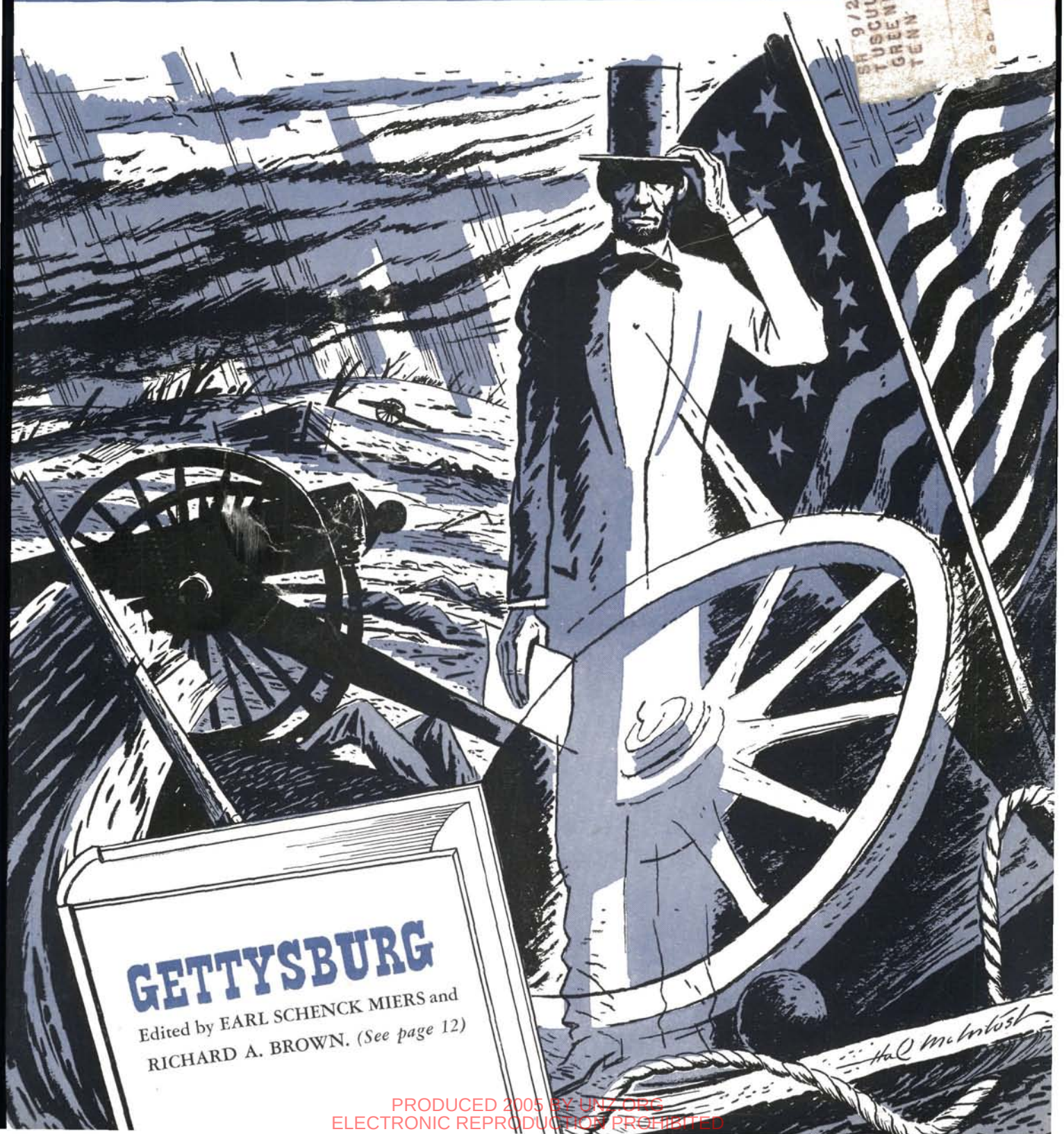

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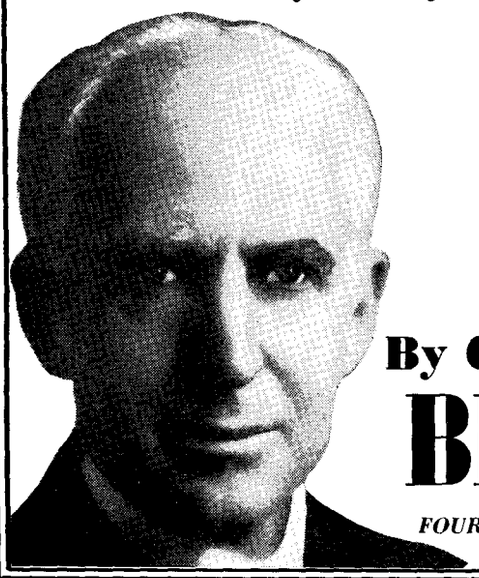

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TRADE Winds

THE BOOK BUSINESSS has been so bad for the past three months that even a couple of high-flying literary agents seem to have recognized the trend. They still make excessive demands, but at least do not fly into such righteous rages when publishers tell them to go climb a tree. New fiction has been affected particularly, probably due to an unfortunate combination of higher prices and lower quality. With but few exceptions, the novels of 1948 have been singularly unrewarding.

Publishers have come to depend more and more on subsidiary rights —book-club choices, reprints, occasional cuts in motion-picture sales— to show profits, or even meet overhead. Obviously, this is an unhealthy state of affairs, and cannot continue indefinitely. Several magazine publishers, who have felt the same pinch of soaring production costs and diminishing markets, have given up the ghost. No book publisher has succumbed to date, although it is rumored that two or three were saved at the last moment by digging up additional capital. . . . At the annual meeting of the Publishers' Council (where Curtis McGraw, of McGraw-Hill, was elected president to succeed Mel Minton) one brave soul insisted that his own business was booming. "You remind me," scoffed an associate, "of the poker player who bet his whole stack, and was called. 'Queens,' he declared. 'How many?' asked the caller. The bluffer answered, 'One.'" . . .

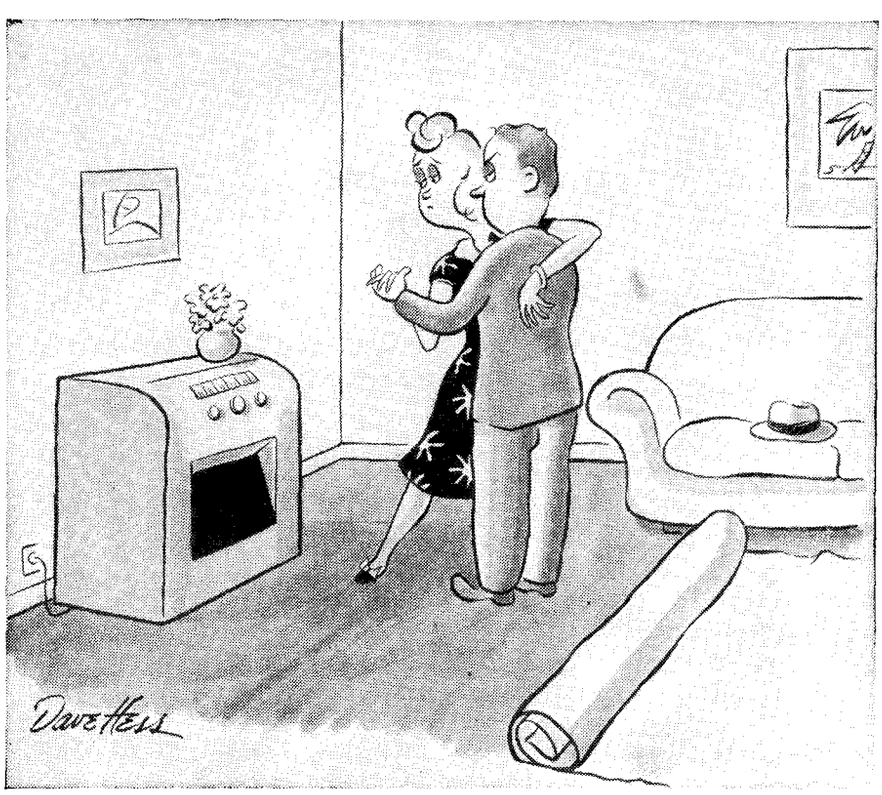
I believe that the worst is behind us. Every sign points to generally booming business this fall. The bull market in Wall Street, stimulated by obvious inflation and an almost-certain Republican landslide in November, will revive all luxury lines for another eight to twelve months at least. What will happen thereafter is a bridge we can cross when we come to it—if, indeed, it is still there! . . .

SPEAKING OF BULL MARKETS, TRADE WINDS cannot resist reminding readers that the only time it ever recommended a common-stock purchase was on January 2, 1943, with the declaration, "We think Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe is the cheapest stock on the Big Board." Santa Fe was selling that week at about forty-four. Looked at it lately? . . . . Brokers are predicting a price of 100 for International Paper, which earned over $15 a share last year, and should do as well or better indefinitely. At least, this is one way for bookmen to hedge against increasing paper costs. . . .

THE BOOK that is counted upon to lead the whole industry out of the doldrums is Winston Churchill's "The Gathering Storm," due via Houghton Mifflin on June 21 at $6 a copy. The title is the author's second choice: he favored "The Unnecessary War," but was persuaded to change his mind. . . . This is one memoir that needed no anonymous, fanny-kissing ghost. Churchill's own magnificent phrases resound through the text, and his blunt admissions of major errors by top statesmen and military leaders, including himself, are a welcome contrast to some of the whitewashing pap we have been fed in the past two years. Prediction: "The Gathering Storm" will be the Number One nonfiction best seller for six solid months —and deservedly so. . . . Somewhat later, Doubleday will enter another sure-thing in the best-seller sweepstakes: General Eisenhower's memoirs. . . . Somebody asked Harper's Cass Canfield, "Which book do you think will ring up the biggest sale: Churchill's or Eisenhower's?" Cass tightened his lips, straightened his old school tie, and declared, "'The Memoirs of Harry Hopkins,' edited by Robert Sherwood." . . .

ONE BRANCH of the book business actually is booming already. That is the comparatively new quarter book industry. How much of its success is at the expense of regular trade books is open to question; that it has knocked the once-prosperous 49c to $1.49 reprint market into a cocked hat is indisputable. . . . In achieving their present affluence, quarter book publishers had to revolutionize their entire operation, and cheapen the quality of their output to an alarming extent. Where once they attempted to keep titles in stock indefinitely, and spent much of their time seeking reorders on old titles from their dealers, they are content today to publish a single edition of anywhere from a hundred thousand to a million copies of a title, and then forget it. Only the one sensational success out of twenty or thirty offerings is reprinted at all. In other words, this has become a "one-shot" operation, and is much closer today to the magazine field than book publishing.

For an idea of the deplorable deterioration in the literary content of quarter books, you have only to com-



". . . and this next dance number is dedicated to Ellen from one who loves her; to Bob and Alice from Mom; to Soph from the gang at Sam's place; to a certain girl in Study Hall 322 from You-Know-Who; and to all the gals and guys at The Swing Club, including Chet, Viola, Eddie, Lee, Nat, Jim, Bill, Candis, Rupert, Pete, Alan, Frances, Gloria, Amy, Rochelle, Lu, Eloise, Andrea, Dick, Laura, Bennett, Phyllis, Sumner, Larry, Ann, Gladys, Jack, Hal, Ray, Betty, Glory, Irene, Horace. . . ."

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pare the lists of a few years ago (which included such titles as "Green Mansions," "The Way of All Flesh," "Life on the Mississippi," and "Wind, Sand, and Stars") with the preponderance of junk that litters the stands today. (There are notable exceptions. Example: James Michener's "Tales of the South Pacific," published by Pocket Books two days before it won the Pulitzer Prize.) The detective stories, the Westerns, and the light romances are thoroughly acceptable, and probably correctly priced for the first time, but the most heavily stocked items invariably are the new ones bordering on erotica, with the girls on the covers so proportioned and accoutred as to leave no doubts in the minds of prospective purchasers. Even the titles have been tampered with to emphasize the lure. Thus, Eric Hatch's "Five Days" became "Five Nights" for the quarter market, and Ludwig Lewisohn's "The Case of Mr. Crump" suddenly blossomed forth as "The Tyranny of Sex." . . . The time has come for the publishers of 25c books to do some voluntary housecleaning. If they don't, it will be done for them. Decent publishers are having a tough enough time these days battling reactionaries and self-appointed censors, without being sabotaged by members of their own profession. . . .

IS TELEVISION GOING to put an additional crimp in the sale of books and magazines? And what will it do to attendance figures in theatres, movie emporiums, and sports arenas? Already the question of television rights has become a major bone of contention in the drawing of contracts. The sale of television machines is phenomenal. The Liberty Music Shop, across the street from our office, has sold a thousand sets of a single model in the past three months. Old-fashioned radios are a drug on the market, with prices being slashed below cost. By the end of 1950, television will be a coast-to-coast affair, and then the panic will be on in earnest.

Theatrical men and sports promoters are formulating plans to cash in as heavily as possible on the television boom. One plan is to reserve the televising of events like the world's series or heavyweight championship bouts, or of outstanding Broadway hits, for theatres, with patrons paying substantial admission charges to see same on giant screens. If this plan goes through, owners of home sets will be out of luck. Hollywood producers also are talking about charging a special fee for showing new films on television. For instance, the televising of an outstanding picture like "Easter Parade" may be announced for 8:30 on a certain evening. If you want to see it on your own set, you will phone a given number and ask to be plugged in, and a charge of possibly 50c or $1 will be added to your telephone bill. If you do not sign up, the station televising the picture will be off the air as far as you are concerned for the duration. Obviously, these schemes involve much planning and mechanical adjustment, but they are essential if the entertainment industries are to survive. Publishers and authors can only hope that they will be able to get a small cut of the gravy—and that after the novelty of television has worn off, people again will prefer a good book, to the spectacle of two unknown prize-fighters staggering around a ring, or a syrupy-voiced huckster proclaiming the virtues of Dinkelspiel's Deodorant. . . .

NEXT WEEK, in time to celebrate his birthday, Thomas Mann's monumental "Joseph and His Brothers" will be published by Knopf complete in one volume: four full-length novels, 1,240 pages, at $5 a copy.

The announcement reminded me of a story of Thomas Mann's first visit to Southern California. (He liked it so well he settled there for good.) Mrs. Bruno Frank invited the most important people in Hollywood to a party to meet him. It was a huge success. For once the brilliant guests lived up to their reputations. The conversation scintillated. Everything clicked. At the height of the festivities, the late Carl Laemmle, powerful head of Universal Films, tapped Mrs. Frank on the shoulder. "It's a wonderful party," he told her. "Tomorrow morning, if you don't mind, my secretary will phone to get Dr. Mann's address and a complete list of your guests. I want to have exactly the same party at *my* house next week."

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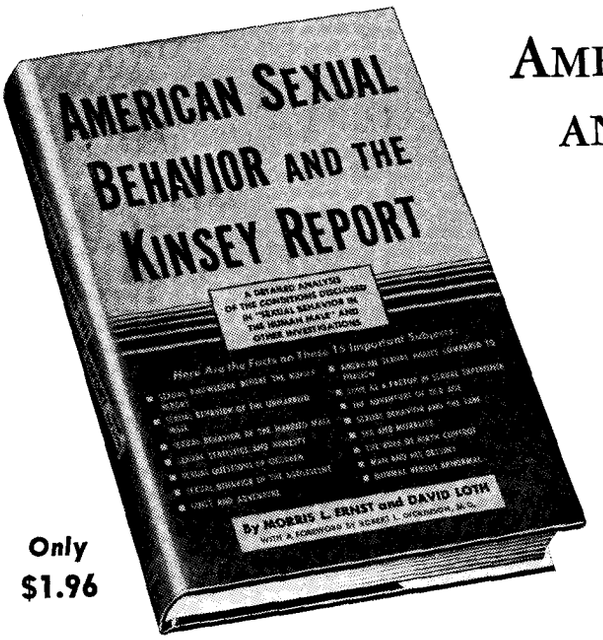

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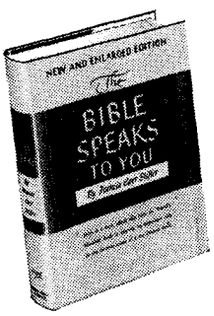

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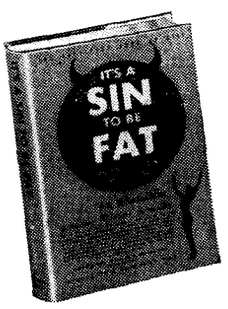

IT'S A SIN TO BE FAT

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The better you live, the more oil you need...

A report on the most useful year

IN this country and through the world, human progress calls for more and more oil. To do their part in meeting the great need for oil in 1947, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and its affiliates performed the biggest job in their history. They produced more oil and delivered more products; took in and paid out more money; employed more workers and served more people than ever before. And far more than ever was spent for facilities to meet growing needs—426 million dollars in a single year, paid for out of past and current earnings of the business. It was a year of great accomplishment; great progress. Here are some highlights from this significant year, based on the Company's Annual Report to its 171,000 stockholders...

1 **World-wide, the need for oil surpassed all records.** To help meet the need, crude oil production by Jersey Company affiliates was increased 8% over 1946, setting another new record. Their production was 14% of the world's total for the year.

2 **In the U. S., too, the need was at record levels.** Three million more cars to fuel than pre-war; twice as many tractors and trucks on farms; a million and a half more oil-heated homes; five times as many diesel locomotives. Total U. S. consumption of oil products was 11% greater than 1946, 12% greater even than the peak war year. In meeting this need, we set new output records month after month, accounting for 9% of U. S. total crude oil.

3 **The unusually hard winter** made heating oil and kerosene supply a special problem. By extraordinary effort in refineries and hard work and long hours by people all along the line, we were able to deliver about 25% more of these products than in the winter before.

4 **With such big demand, big supply, and rising prices,** money came in — and was paid out — in all-time record figures. Total dollar income reached $2,387,000,000 — 45% over 1946. Operating charges and other deductions from income reached $2,118,040,000 — 44% over 1946. A record sum of $466,954,000 was paid to our employees.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
AND AFFILIATED

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biggest, hardest, we ever had!...

5 **Net consolidated earnings** of the Company and affiliates — $269,000,000 — equalled $9.83 per share, or 11.3% of total income as compared to 10.8% in 1946. Dividends of $4.00 per share were paid by the parent Company.

6 **Most important dollar figure of the year** was the 426 million dollars spent for new wells, plants, tankers, pipelines and all the other things it takes to get the oil you need. Part of a billion dollar program covering the two years 1947-48, it was by far the greatest capital investment we have ever faced. The money came almost entirely from earnings, past and current — money made on the job went back into the job.

7 **Transportation of oil was a big job.** During the year, we bought 23 ocean-going tankers from the U. S. Maritime Commission, and early this year we ordered 6 new 26,000-ton, 16-knot ships, the largest we ever operated. Pipelines were pushed to new records — our trunk lines delivering 83 billion barrel-miles, or 11 billion more than in 1946.

8 **In discovering new oil,** we spent 5 times as much as pre-war — 16% more than last year. (Altogether, the country's known oil reserves were increased by 600 million barrels during the year, in spite of record consumption.)

9 **Cost of research also increased** — $18,200,000 was spent for new knowledge. Considerable progress was made in finding more efficient and lower-cost processes for making gasoline and other liquid fuels synthetically from natural gas, oil shale, and coal.

10 **Labor-management relations** remained excellent, continuing our exceptional record of industrial harmony. Employee compensation was adjusted upward during the year to help meet rising living costs. A total of $55,396,000 was saved in employee Thrift Plans, of which $20,987,000 was saved by employees and $34,409,000 contributed by the Company and its affiliates.

THE 1947 JOB WAS A BIG ONE. The jobs ahead are bigger still. In a democracy the responsibility for making a better world rests with the individual and the individual enterprise. It is clear that an enterprise like Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) must exercise a full realization of the social responsibilities of profit—must understand that the peace, advancement, and the security of the people of the world are the best guarantee of the Company's own progress and security. We intend now, as always, to demonstrate in action that the free, competitive American enterprise system is far superior to any other. We believe that the Company and its affiliates are so organized, and their business so conducted, that they will continue to serve people well.

Copies of the full report are available on request. Address Room 1626, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. The earnings statement in this report satisfies the provisions of Section 11 (A) of the Securities Act of 1933.

(NEW JERSEY)
COMPANIES

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The Saturday Review of Literature

Dusting the Ivy Towers

DATUS C. SMITH, JR.

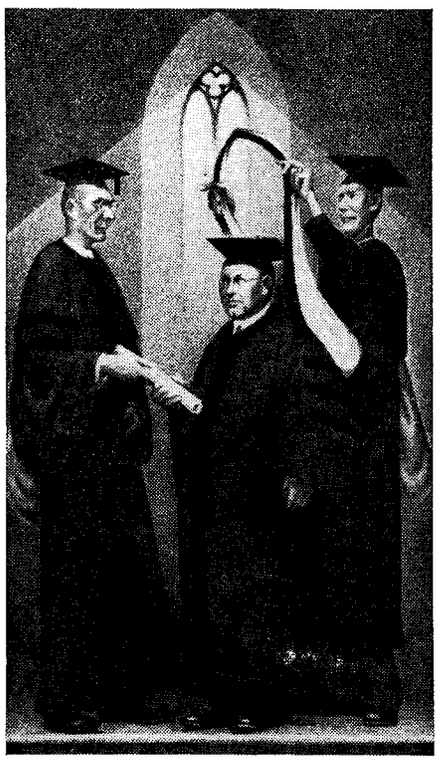
AFTER Stuart Little had been rescued from his harrowing experience down the drainpipe, his father, who liked to know about things, asked how it was down there. Stuart, you will recall, thereupon uttered one of the most heroic laconicisms of all literature. "It was all right," he said, and by his silence he told the rest. I wish I could be as brief and yet as communicative as Stuart, but there is no simple answer to the *SRL*'s query as to how things are just now among the university presses.

One generalization is easy: things are getting tougher. This will not astonish anyone who has heard the recent laments of general publishers, but the differences are of some interest, and actually the message I want to convey is not one of discouragement.

University presses depend for a major part of their income on books published in former years. That is one of the distinguishing features of their work. Even when they have remarkably successful books, according to their standards, one never sees in scholarly publishing the phenomenon of one, two, or three new books more or less carrying a house for a year. Typically, a university press has a tremendous inventory which is liquidated over a considerable period of time. The corollary is that the university press must far exceed the general publisher in overprinting — in manufacturing more copies of a new book than the visible market will justify. It is only under exceptional circumstances that a university press can honorably "get out" in a year or so and then run.

With reluctant realism the presses have joined other publishers in putting higher prices on new books. But because of the long active life of scholarly books—that is, because of the small fraction of total sales income for any title secured in its first year —it is going to be some time before increased income balances increased costs. As a result, you will find that most university presses are getting longer on inventory and shorter on cash, and a new note of courtesy is creeping into their correspondence with bankers these days.

The slow-moving nature of scholarly books is peculiar and accentuates the problem, but general trends in book publishing have of course had a profound effect on the university presses. At the very moment when manufacturing costs started to soar, drastic changes occurred in the character of the market. During the war, publishers had many problems, but that of selling books was not among them. Quite aside from the fact of active trade sales (books being unrationed and paper only mildly restricted at a time when radios and gasoline and refrigerators were scarce), there were important new bulk markets into which university press books fitted especially well. These bulk customers—the Office of Naval Libraries, for instance—reduced or ended their purchasing at the same time that the retail purchaser began to be wooed once more by the vendors of gadgets.



—*"Honorary Degree," by Grant Wood.*

"The university press that lowers its standards 'to make money' will eventually lose its shirt."

IN SPITE of this, sales have increased and the presses have gone ahead, as they should, publishing slow-moving books and launching long-term projects, some of them with an initial disbursement equal to the cost of a full year's work before the war. If they did not do this, the presses would lose their principal excuse for existence; if the pressure of current financial difficulty should force them into a "get-out-quick" frame of mind, the difference between their work and that of commercial houses would soon disappear. And if university presses cannot fulfil a social function different from that of general publishers there is no particular reason why they should continue. Everyone should be gratified, therefore, that the university presses are in general sticking to their lasts. Although it is clearly in their long-term interest to do so, not everyone in a position to influence press policy always remembers this. This is, of all times, a moment when understanding of the university press problem is required from university authorities, from authors, from manufacturers, from booksellers, and from the public.

When I spoke above of the importance of university presses sticking to their lasts I was thinking especially of the kind of books they publish. There is a myth going around that from time to time university presses lower their standards a little bit and publish sub-par, non-scholarly titles in order to get the money with which to publish other books which are genuine contributions to scholarship. I think that is bunk. The university press that lowers standards "to make money" will eventually lose its shirt.

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I know of no comprehensive set of figures to prove it, but I will bet that if you made a list of all the university press books that have paid out or have broken even, the overwhelming majority of them would prove to be recognized works of scholarship; and that if you made another list consisting of those that had lost the most money, an impressive number of them would be those for which scholarly judgment had been to some extent tempered by commercial considerations, in the hope that they would be money-makers. It should be pleasing to everyone — not least to our brothers in commercial publishing who on occasion have looked askance at university presses which they feared might be straying from the reservations—that scholarly virtue *is* rewarded in university press work, and that in general the most promising kind of book for a scholarly publisher to bring out is, *mirabile dictu,* a scholarly book.

There are different kinds of scholarly books, with different uses. Footnotes are not essential (although there is nothing to the idea that footnotes of themselves cut down readership: Edward Gibbon has been getting along pretty well for more than a century and a half). And surely the use of jargon or incomprehensible allusions is no passport to scholarly respectability, although too many young scholars are allowed by their preceptors to conclude that it is. And finally, the fact that a book is preciously directed to a small audience is no proof of high scholarship—it may, indeed, be proof that it should not be published at all. Footnotes, special terminology (for brevity, not exhibitionism), small audience—these may be characteristic of the best scholarly books, but none of them is a necessary hallmark. The many workers in the vineyard bring different offerings to the press, and it is part of the job of the university publisher to help authors recognize their special capacities and limitations so that each may make his most useful contribution.

Some few scholarly authors have been blessed with ability in research, a genius for intellectual synthesis, and an interesting literary style. But most men must be content with one or two of these qualities. I have great sympathy with the editors and critics who plead for better writing — heaven knows it is needed, especially in the matter of a simple, direct statement that every editor is justified in demanding. But there have been genuine tragedies resulting from a frustrating attempt to make all scholarly books conform to one supposed model. Footnotes have been appliqued to books that would have been better off without this factitious decoration; or alternatively, necessary annotation has been ripped out in a naive and dishonest hope that the public would thereby be fooled into thinking the book was not a work of scholarship. References to primary sources have been dragged in by the ears when, in the particular circumstances, those sources should have had no part in the conversation. And, worst of all, authors have been persuaded to "improve the style" through use of imprecise journalese completely inappropriate to their books in general —they have tailored their books, in other words, for a vast lay audience that will never hear of their work because the subject matter is simply not of the sort to interest them, whatever the brightness of the style.

IN THIS general area of editorial treatment, there has been since the war an increasing willingness to take the different kinds of scholarly books on their own ground. This does not mean that sloppy writing will be tolerated, but it does mean that scholarly editors have learned not to be afraid of scholarship. You never hear university press people nowadays say, "It's a very scholarly book, only sold 300 copies." All of us are going to persist, on occasions when it seems useful to do so, in publishing books that sell only 300 copies, but we know that small sales do not make books scholarly and—much more important —that the finest works of scholarship are not, by their scholarly nature, prevented from reaching a large audience. If they serve their true function, which is to convey the results of scholarship in meaningful fashion, and if they stand up under that most searching examination — the question "So what?"—they will make their way.

All of this is related to the developments that have occurred in the presses themselves, especially in the matter of their personnel and their university status. There is now a good number of lively young people who are in scholarly publishing because they think it is a worthy, useful, and interesting activity; they are careerists. They no longer, as many used to, before the war, regard a university press as a kind of minor-league farm, a way station on the route to "real" publishing on the island of Manhattan. As long as the former attitude prevailed there was a natural disposition to feel that scholarly books were not really very much fun, and that the more closely a book conformed to something appropriate for a commercial house, the more professional the activity was. But now there are lots of people who, while recognizing fully the indispensable place in American society filled by general publishers, are almost truculently proud of their own calling and willing to accept its responsibilities and limitations.

University press work will not ever be as attractive to large numbers of people as trade publishing. For one thing, the social and economic setting is that of an academic community, and anyone who wants to go after the kind of money that is unknown to academic institutions should get out of university press work in a hurry. But, happily, there are people who think an academic community is—for them but not necessarily for others—

(*Continued on page* 41)

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 740)

WILLIAM HOWELLS:
THE HEATHENS

Death is like a cliff over which society is always being pushed; but society by turning it into a mere transition for the dying and for those remaining, can make it seem, not like the edge of an abyss, but like an infinite vista.

My Current Reading

James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, took time out from work on the manuscript of his book "Education in a Divided World," which will be published next October, to compile his current reading list for *SRL's* University Press Issue:

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS, *by Edward Crankshaw (Viking)*

SPEAKING FRANKLY, *by James F. Byrnes (Harper)*

ON ACTIVE SERVICE, *by Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy (Harper)*

FROM MANY ONE, *by Crane Brinton (Harvard)*

AN ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE AND VALUATION, *by Charles I. Lewis (Open Court)*

PAPERS ON ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, *by Chester I. Barnard (Harvard)*

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Americana. *"Gettysburg," reviewed here, illustrates a recent trend towards the humanizing and widening of American historical writing. Typical of the new approach is a recreation of the past not only in terms of the notable actions of important individuals but also with an understanding of the daily living of men and women in varied groups and regions. Everything from diaries to almanacs is relevant for the writing of such history, and the techniques of intellectual history and the social sciences are called upon to interpret the findings. Dean Blegen's "Grass Roots History," reviewed below, proposes an interesting variation on the same theme, while books like "The Hatfields and the McCoys" and Ravenel's journal in a measure illustrate it. Even more conventional biographies, like those of General Gage and General N. P. Banks, reveal the same attitude in a wider approach to their subjects.*

"The Battle Proper," 1863

GETTYSBURG. Edited by Earl Schenck Miers and Richard A. Brown. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press. 1948. 308 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by ALLAN NEVINS

> A full account of *the battle as it was* will never, can never be made. Who could sketch the changes, the constant shifting of the bloody panorama? It is not possible. The official reports may give results as to losses, with statements of attacks and repulses; they may also note the means by which results were attained, which is a statement of the number and kind of the forces employed. But the connection between means and results, the mode, the battle proper, these reports touch lightly. . . . By and by, out of the chaos of trash and false good that the newspapers hold, out of the disjointed mass of reports, out of the traditions and tales that came down from the field, some eye that never saw the battle will select, and some pen will write, what will be named the history.

SO, A FEW days after Gettysburg, wrote a young officer, Frank A. Haskell, who was destined to perish within the year at Cold Harbor, but whose long letter on the most decisive battle of the war has been frequently reprinted as a classic bit of description. Haskell would have approved of this book. It is a good deal more than a mere anthology of accounts of Gettysburg. The dozens of selections from participants and spectators have been pieced together with painstaking skill, so that they form a connected (indeed, at times a thoroughly integrated) narrative. They exhibit the conflict from many points of view, as seen by men fighting on both sides and citizens who were passive if not neutral. They come as near as prose can to showing "the battle proper." Had Haskell been able to read Theodore Gerrish of the Twentieth Maine on the hand-to-hand fighting on Little Round Top, or John Dooley of Virginia on Pickett's charge, he would have praised the veracity and intensity of their thrilling stories.

The editors have searched widely for their material and emerged with some little-known gems. No other writer here quite approaches Haskell in descriptive power. His picture of the scarred, littered, bloodsoaked battlefield on July 6, as the burial details were completing their work, is something not to be forgotten. Billy Bayly, a thirteen-year-old farm boy living near Gettysburg, who was picking wild raspberries when the first cannon began to boom, saw parts of the conflict at close range. He tells how the Confederate forces suddenly arrived, great hosts of troops pouring over the hills in clouds of dust; "the first wave swelled into successive waves, gray masses with the glint of steel as the sun struck the gun barrels, filling the highway, spreading out into the fields, and still coming on and on, wave after wave, billow after billow." He also tells how they departed in rain and defeat. Equally fresh and unconventional are the diary entries of Sally Robbins Brodhead, schoolmistress and housewife living in Gettysburg. She saw the battle swirl and eddy through the streets, she ate shortcake and ham under bursting shells, and when all was over she went into the hospital to nurse men whose wounds struck her as indescribably ghastly. As for the soldiers, a score are here—privates like Gerrish, generals like Longstreet, foreign observers like Fremantle.

Anyone could suggest items, of course, which the editors might have added. They might, for example, have put in General T. W. Hyde's spirited story (in "Following the Greek Cross") of what happened in Meade's

THE AUTHORS: Rutgers University Press Director Earl Schenck Miers and Richard A. Brown, respectively editor and researcher for "Gettysburg," are men to whom wry gods gave good minds, courage, sharp comedy sense, and spastic bodies. "We'll make a good team before we're through," says Mr. Miers of his colleague, a junior clerk with the Irvington, N. J., Municipal License Bureau who captured his interest while at Rutgers (1943). "He's a smart historian." Mr. Brown has written newspaper and magazine articles, some on spasticity. They hope soon to add the Gold Rush of '49 to a series resurrecting climactic moments in history. Mr. Miers meanwhile has been polishing his fourth novel, "Dark Tempest," about a race riot. "As a boy I sold papers to Negroes in Hackensack [N. J.]. I got to love those people." Critics reviewed "Big Ben," a juvenile on Paul Robeson's youth, as an adult book, but "I don't think it did anybody any harm." He was born in Brooklyn, wrote school news for the *Bergen Evening Record* until he'd saved $1,200 of his Rutgers tuition. "The Ivy Years" as autobiography is "eighty per cent truth." After taking a Litt.B. in 1933 he spent six months writing for juvenile pulps, then became WPA statistician at Rutgers, springboard to lord-high-everything on the nascent press. And with $900 p.a. he felt rich enough to marry. For two years he headed Philadelphia's Westminster Press as well, once taught graphic arts to a class of three, wants now to conduct one in "creative thinking." He helped push Rutgers's business from $8,300 annually to a budget of $300,000, inspired "The Lincoln Reader" (first solo Book-of-the-Month-Club university choice), organized Carnegie Tech's press. American history is his hobby; he considers the Colonial novel "Valley in Arms" his best work; hopes sometime to take leave of absence to do a history of Rutgers as a reflection of the intellectual life of the country. For Mrs. Miers, he suffers a succession of black cats, but the cocker spaniel that book jackets credit him with was banished in 1945 for "chewing up the children." The only machine he'll cotton to, with condescension, is a typewriter. "The rest—to hell with them!" —R. G.

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headquarters just after Reynolds was killed. But so carefully are the parts of this battle-study morticed together that we may be sure some reason exists for every exclusion. The book keeps a swift pace, pausing for few asides. It does, however, contain some mordant pages. One passage contrasts O. O. Howard's record of what he said when Hancock came up with news that he held ranking command with what Abner Doubleday and Halstead heard Howard say. Another biting selection details the colloquy between Meade and Sickles when Sickles made his impetuous blunder of taking a rashly exposed position. But two principal notes struck throughout are heroism and tragedy; and the book as a whole will leave in the reader's mind the impression of a glorious national memory purchased at all too great a cost in human life.

In format, in editorial precision, and above all in the expert handling of a happy conception, "Gettysburg" is the kind of achievement in which a university press may well take pride.

Allan Nevins is now working on Vol. III of his "Ordeal of the Union," tagged for 1949 publication.

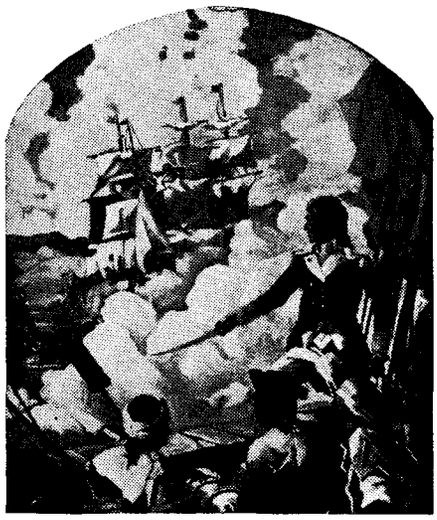
Redcoat in Command

GENERAL GAGE IN AMERICA: Being Principally a History of His Role in the American Revolution. By John Richard Alden. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1948. 313 *pp.* $4.

Reviewed by BERNHARD KNOLLENBERG

THIS is an exceptionally valuable and interesting volume in the field of British colonial history, for, as the title implies, the emphasis is historical rather than biographical. Professor John Richard Alden, of the University of Nebraska, has the intelligence to ask significant questions, the perseverance to find answers to most of them, and the integrity to let the reader know when he has not. The fine scholarship that distinguished his "John Stuart and the Colonial Frontier" of four years ago is again displayed, and his literary style is more fluid.

Alden traces Thomas Gage's career from 1775, when he was a lieutenant-colonel in the forty-fourth regiment of British infantry, one of the two regiments sent to Virginia to curb French "encroachments" in the Ohio Valley, until 1775, when he was recalled from his position as commander-in-chief of the British Army in North America. During the French and Indian War he failed to distinguish himself; but he forged ahead in rank and positions of responsibility, thanks, as Alden brings out, to the political influence of his elder brother Henry, a member of the British House of Commons. When Amherst, commander-in-chief in North America, went home on leave of absence in 1763 Gage, by then a major-general, was appointed acting commander-in-chief and received permanent appointment a year later. These preliminaries are told, and well told, by Alden in his four opening chapters, largely from hitherto unexploited letters in British archives and in the Clements Library at the University of Michigan.



—"Battle on Lake Champlain," by Stephen J. Bolaski.

"America is a mere bully, from one end to the other."

Gage's importance commences with his taking over the command of the British Army in North America, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas in November 1763. Alden supplements the material on Gage's command published a few years ago by Clarence E. Carter with a large volume of unpublished Gage and other correspondence. The result is a highly satisfactory account of Gage's ideas and activities, most of them connected with the various developments leading to the Revolutionary War, from 1763 to 1773.

In April 1774 Gage, while retaining his command, was appointed successor to Thomas Hutchinson as royal governor of Massachusetts. The events of the succeeding seventeen crowded months, including Gage's leading part in the fateful 19th of April 1775, told before by Carter, Allen French, and Alden himself, are well summarized.

The picture of Gage as commander-in-chief that emerges from Alden's account is of a capable, conscientious, tactful administrator, who scrupulously refrained from interfering in the domestic economy of the colonies, but was unsympathetic with the colonists' determination to preserve their customary self-government in domestic affairs. Alden disposes of several old wives' tales concerning Gage and those connected with him. He is particularly successful in proving, as nearly as such a negative thesis can be proved, that Mrs. Gage (the daughter of Peter Kemble of New Jersey and his wife, the former Gertrude Bayard of New York), whom Gage married in 1758, was not responsible for the "leak" which gave the Massachusetts rebels advance notice of the expedition to Concord.

As to the probable reasons for Gage's recall, the author makes various conjectures unflattering to Lord George Germain, Lord North, George III, and especially "the Scottish clique in London . . . opposed to Gage," but fails to mention the effect of Gage's poor judgment as to how the colonists would react to the military coercion he recommended. As Alden shows, Gage wrote in 1770 to Lord Barrington, Secretary of War, "My private opinion is that America is a mere bully, from one end to the other, and the Bostonians by far the greatest bulleys, and I think you will find them so upon tryal." In March 1773 he told George III, at an audience in London, that the colonists, "lyons whilst we are lambs," would be "very meek" if Great Britain took "the resolute part," and that four regiments would probably suffice to keep order in Boston while its citizens were punished for their misbehavior. By August 1774 Gage was less confident as to the timidity of the Bostonians, but he assured Barrington there was no need to worry about the Southerners; they "talk very high," he wrote, "but they can do nothing; their numerous slaves in the bowells of their country, and the Indians at their backs will always keep them quiet." In the same letter he gave a misleading statement as to the character of the First Continental Congress, a body of signally high calibre, in referring to them as a "motley crew." Is it not reasonable to conjecture that the British Ministry's discovery, in the winter and spring of 1774-75, of how unsound Gage's information or judgment or both had been, was an important factor in his recall?

Bernhard Knollenberg, retired lawyer and former librarian of Yale University, is author of "Washington and the Revolution."

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From Bobbin-Boy to Major General

FIGHTING POLITICIAN: Major General N. P. Banks. By Fred Harvey Harrington. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1948. 301 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by J. G. RANDALL

FROM factory hand to major general, from "bobbin boy" almost to the Presidency (or at least to prominent mention for the nomination)—this was the Alger-like success story of Nathaniel P. Banks. Knowing that "a worker's son had to stand out . . . if he wished to succeed," to quote Professor Harrington, this poor but nimble-witted Waltham youth went in for study, debating, stump speaking, deliberate grooming, and painstaking self-improvement. His technique fell not far short of modern personality ads. By 1840, at the age of twenty-four, he had entered politics, campaigning as a Democrat. For the next fifty years he was to make politics his business.

Such was the keynote of Banks's career. Getting ahead in politics, playing the game, was a sufficient motive for this handsome lad whose early ambition was stung by the humiliation of walking "behind the Whig aristocrats," those "pompous magnates" who controlled politics, society, and business in New England. Personal sparkle, a "genius for being looked at," histrionic ability, and hard work carried him through a lifetime that included the offices of legislator, Congressman, president of a Massachusetts constitutional convention, speaker of the national House of Representatives, governor, and major general. His adherence to at least five parties—Democratic, Free Soil, American (Know-Nothing), Republican, and Liberal Republican—was understandable in a period of party disruption and puzzling issues. "He sought the Irish vote, then turned anti-foreign, and later became pro-Fenian." It should, however, be added that he opposed slavery extension and functioned for a time as a pro-labor politician. His shifting maneuvers were a reflection of American tendencies; he did what, as he supposed, a politician had to do in order to succeed.

As a politician-general in the Civil War Banks was the luckless commander of poorly planned operations. His success at Port Hudson in July 1863, after which the Mississippi rolled "unvexed to the sea," was marred by earlier blunders and eclipsed by Grant's prior capture of Vicksburg. Before that he had been severely defeated by Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley and at Cedar Mountain. In his Red River campaign of 1864 he not only failed of his objective (whatever it was), but barely succeeded in drawing back without the loss of his frustrated army and almost stranded gunboats.

His hardest task came when he followed Benjamin F. Butler as Union commander in Louisiana. There he played a complicated and difficult part in Lincoln's unsuccessful plan of reconstruction, in which Louisiana was the pivotal state. Back in Congress after the war, he worked vigorously for American expansion in the West Indies. Dissatisfied with Grant and the Republican Party, he supported Greeley in 1872. This step, which he took with hesitation, seems to have been due less to principle than to the feeling that Grant had not sufficiently noticed and rewarded him.

After years of research, Mr. Harrington, professor of history in the University of Wisconsin, has produced the only authoritative life of Banks. His pages are not overloaded, nor are they eulogistic. Banks's desperate effort to become a famous man—also to pay his bills—is given as the clue to the changing pattern of his life. "Fighting Politician" is the work of a keen student and a skilful writer. The numerous Banks letters in the newly opened collection of Lincoln papers seem not to have been used. Nevertheless, this biography has the all-round quality of competent scholarship combined with lively interest and sustained readability.

J. G. Randall, professor of history at the University of Illinois, is the author of "Lincoln the President."

Common Man Denominator

GRASS ROOTS HISTORY. By Theodore C. Blegen. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 1947. 266 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by RICHARD M. DORSON

WHAT Dean Blegen is saying here may sound commonplace. It is that our history should pay attention to the commonplace. Yet these slight-seeming addresses and essays carry a charge of historical dynamite with an explosive force reminiscent of the Turner thesis.

The freshness and shock of his words are due both to Mr. Blegen's insights and to his profession's oversights. American history-writing has not changed so much since the heroic age of Bancroft, Parton, Rhodes, Schouler, McMaster. The publicized works of our time, the most heralded titles this year, still deal with national politics and national issues, the lives of famous men, the winning of the West, the colonization of New England. With all the pious talk about the common man, we have done little more than stereotype him along with the other constants in our national history. Mr. Blegen is proposing that we learn about him in his own setting, with his local vision and, frequently, his Old Country perspective. He recommends our "studying American history from the bottom up rather than from the top down," and says that "history, like charity, begins at home." To complement generalized, nationalized history he would emphasize folk, local, and regional history, which are today (I would say) in the respective hands of (1) nobody, (2) antiquarians, (3) money-writers. His hypothetical instance of how the graduate student in history selects his dissertation subject, pleasantly satirical as it is, points to a cancer in our graduate schools. His entire book outlines its removal.

Substituting the study of folk culture for that of political issues and social trends raises questions of method. Informally and almost casually Mr. Blegen presents some answers. He speaks of "American letters," written to their kinfolk in the Old Country by the Norwegian immigrants whose history he himself has so carefully recorded. Mr. Blegen found bundles of these letters when he visited Norway on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1929, and he prints some extracts to show how a farm wife from an alien culture gradually strikes roots in the American earth. He collected also texts of "American songs," which catch the tall-tale illusions of European folk looking toward the Promised Land, and as well the frustrations of those who ventured across and tasted defeat. The vast unscanned immigrant literature of foreign-language newspapers, handbooks, fiction, and travel is noted. For the native-born common man, there are such sources as diaries, scrapbooks, newspaper advertisements, material relics and memorabilia, and settlers' memories, and one would like to see accepted the author's happy challenge to an historically-minded township, to turn itself inside out one day in a concerted community effort to recapture all available data on its past.

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Reckless Mountain Boys

THE HATFIELDS AND THE McCOYS. By Virgil Carrington Jones. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1948. 293 *pp.* $3.75.

Reviewed by JONATHAN DANIELS

ANYBODY who wants to know anything about the Hatfields or the McCoys, those "reckless mountain boys" who made the perfect model of the Southern hill feud along the Kentucky-West Virginia border for so many years, will find it in this book. But if they are looking for the plaintive liveliness of the ballad, they need to be warned that Mr. Jones is a meticulous historian and not a metrical romanticist.

Even while the Hatfields were shooting at the McCoys, and vice versa, it was never easy to know exactly what was going on on the two banks of Tug Fork and the Big Sandy River. Sometimes energetic newspapermen produced some remarkable copy out of mighty little shooting, though there was certainly shooting enough. It was hard to count the killings when the shooting went on high in the hills and unrecognizable bodies were seen floating down stream. Detectives who went into the remote hills to get the men and the rewards often came out with more tall tales than captives. No wonder even Governors of Kentucky and West Virginia as well as newspaper readers often got confused. Indeed, even as Mr. Jones has carefully documented this story, the numerous and varied McCoys and Hatfields and their kin and supporters keep it still a complicated narrative.

The beginning of the story in the eighteen seventies is a complicated one. There still seem some doubts as to whether the feud started from a row over a razorback hog, the ill-starred love affair of Johnse Hatfield and Rose Anne McCoy, or from the mere mixture of orneriness and mountain corn. I think Mr. Jones leans toward the hog. The end of the feud seems as confused as its beginning. Newspapermen habituated to copy about the Hatfields and McCoys were even more reluctant to let the feud die than were its participants. Mr. Jones, however, has written an excellent description of the pressure of civilization upon the primitive patterns of the hills. Of course, the civilization itself, as it involved rifle-toting miners and quick-shooting company cops, was not always peaceful. But the processes of change are made apparent in a Hatfield who became United States Senator and maybe even more apparent in a member of the family who is now a valuation engineer with the World Bank.

Mr. Jones has written his story with as much sympathy as meticulousness. He gets pretty realistic sometimes in his descriptions of the mountain folks, particularly uncombed mountain belles. But in his portrait of such a strong character as old Devil Anse Hatfield he has paid tribute to the real virtues of these strong mountain people at their best.

Addicts of old-fashioned, from-the-hip, early American shooting will find their money's worth of old-time characters and killings in this book. Oddly enough, however, it is seldom exciting. Mr. Jones, who tells us nothing of the ballad singing about the feud, is more a careful bookkeeper on killings than a lively writer of mountain blood and highland thunder.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh *(N. C.)* News-Observer, *is author of "A Southerner Discovers the South" and "Frontier on the Potomac."*

Americana Notes

THE FOURTEEN days' campaign of Washington in New Jersey between Christmas of 1776 and January 7, 1777, offers one of the most brilliant pages in military history. As Alfred Hoyt Bill writes in **"The Campaign of Princeton, 1776-1777"** (Princeton University Press; $2.50), it was not the capture of nearly 900 Hessians at Trenton which was the stunning blow; it was the hard marching and fighting of the next ten days, culminating in the audacious stroke which surprised a British brigade and drove it back through the town and college of Princeton. The victorious campaign reanimated the half-clad, ill-trained, discouraged American army, which had been on the verge of giving up; it raised to a high point Washington's reputation as strategist. Mr. Bill, using the manuscripts at the Clements Library, has thrown new light on the whole series of exploits.

* * *

For some years students of Southern history have known that the manuscript diary of the distinguished South Carolina botanist Henry William Ravenel, preserved at the University of South Carolina, was full of information on the politics, social life, and culture of antebellum days, on the anxieties and hardships of the Civil War, and on the impoverishment of Reconstruction years. In fact, few diaries of the South for this period equal it in interest. Four hundred pages of selections from it have now been edited by Arney Robinson Childs under the title of **"The Private Journal of Henry William Ravenel"** (University of South Carolina Press; $6). Dr. Childs has edited the volume with affectionate care, and Mrs. R. L. Meriwether has supplied valuable footnotes and a bibliography. A. N.

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Belles-Lettres.

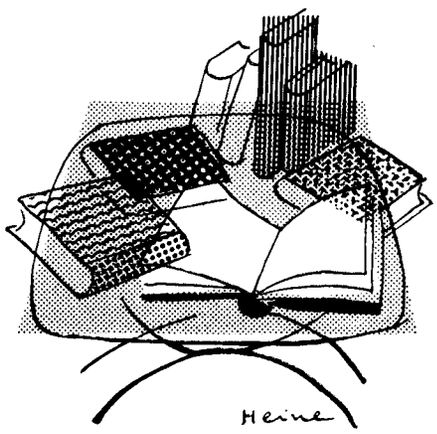
The books reviewed below provide a useful insight into the current activity of the universities and the university presses in the field of belles-lettres. The traditional role of a university English department—evaluation of great literary figures of the past—is reflected by two somewhat academic studies of George Eliot and Matthew Arnold. The encouragement of good scholarship—a sine qua non *for such evaluation and also a vital function of the university press—is admirably represented by "The Frieda Lawrence Collection of D. H. Lawrence Manuscripts," from the University of New Mexico Press. Finally, a more recent emphasis on the development of creative writing, which ideally should be most at home in the freedom and leisure of academic circles, is shown by two lively collections of student writing and a stimulating discussion of the history of Negro fiction in America.*

Enduring Victorians

GEORGE ELIOT, HER LIFE AND BOOKS. By George Bullett. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1948. 273 *pp.* $3.75.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, A STUDY IN CONFICT. By E. K. Brown. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1948. 223 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by ERIC BENTLEY



WE HAVE long since ceased "debunking" the Victorians. What we have for some time been doing is sorting them out. We want to keep those whose "message" is still pertinent, and those whose "art" is always pertinent simply because it is good. In the first of these groups none has proved of more enduring interest than the critic Arnold; in the second none *should* prove of more enduring interest than the novelist George Eliot. This spring the university presses have given us a book devoted to each of these good causes. But I have to report that, though neither book is worse than most others in the field, neither does anything like justice to its subject.

The biographical part of Mr. Bullett's book is relatively successful. So far as I know, Mr. Bullett is the first writer to tell the full story of George Eliot's life since important new findings were made some years ago by two American scholars, Gordon Haight and Anna Kitchel. The facts in themselves are fascinating, and Mr. Bullett records them with all the fine urbanity of the latter-day British biographer. If one lacks anything it is a fuller sense of the background of George Eliot's life, social and, more especially, intellectual. Mr. Bullett does not seem to know as much about Victorian science, religion, and philosophy as George Eliot herself did.

His limitations show up more disastrously in the "critical" part of the book. It is right enough, of course, to find that "Middlemarch" is George Eliot's masterpiece, that the Gwendolen Harleth part of "Daniel Deronda" is on the same high plane while the Deronda part is not, that "Romola" is largely a failure, and so on. What is deplorable is that Mr. Bullett's criticism begins and ends with the sort of remarks that almost any civilized person could make immediately after reading the books through for the first time. If Mr. Bullett couldn't go further than this on his own, one feels that he might at least have made use of the insights of Henry James's essay "Daniel Deronda: A Conversation" and of the important series of articles on George Eliot that not long ago appeared in the British magazine *Scrutiny*.

Trivial belles-lettres and dry-as-dust scholarship, dilettantism, and pedantry are the Scylla and Charybdis of the literary critic. Though the two books under review are in many ways superior jobs, I am afraid that in the end Mr. Bullett falls victim to Scylla and Mr. Brown to Charybdis. Not that Mr. Brown is your typical scholar of a generation ago — a man who writes only for the academic trade journals and never takes sides. The new scholar is different. He has an interest in the general significance of his subject, and he is ardently partisan; yet academicism fatally limits his thinking. The matter is worth looking into.

Matthew Arnold contradicted himself. He said that the critic should be dispassionate and "keep out of the region of immediate practice"; but instead of taking his own advice he became an inspector of schools and a passionate propagandist. Mr. Brown is not content to state this. He also makes it clear that he agrees with Arnold's theoretical position and wishes Arnold had stuck to it in practice. He thinks the story of Arnold's "conflict" points its own moral.

But does it? Or might it not be taken to point a very different moral? Does it ever occur to Mr. Brown that Arnold might have been more consistent *had he been a smaller man*, that his inconsistency arises from his awareness of real complexity and from the strength and breadth of his moral commitments? In a sense, Arnold's contradictoriness, like Nietzsche's, is his crowning glory, and we who take it on ourselves to set these great men right should not feel too happy about our greater consistency.

Of course, in our own small way, we have our function. If Mr. Brown would acknowledge the glory, he would be entitled to object to the logic. His belief that the critic should be aloof from immediate practice is perfectly respectable, and would be in place if he could give it again the plausibility which in recent decades it has seemed to lose. This would mean presenting it as an argument in living relationship to the present time: Mr. Brown would, for example, have to answer the French Resistant's case for a *littérature engagée* in the face of the Vichyite case for Arnoldian detachment. But to do anything like this, Mr. Brown would have to escape from the academic gold-fish bowl in which he and so many of those he admiringly quotes swim round and round each other not noticing the world outside. I could do without the footnotes (over fifty to each chapter), if Mr. Brown would ever emerge with a single live sentence—a single paragraph uncluttered with erudition—that showed its subject in a new light.

If this sounds malicious, I have entirely defeated my own purpose. I object as strongly as anyone to the sort of reviewer who merely destroys his authors and that merely in order

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to show his own superiority. Mr. Bullett and Mr. Brown are not bad men who use the tools of criticism in vain. They are good men who do not use the tools of criticism at all. They use the tools of something that purports to be criticism but isn't—the tools, in the one case, of belles-lettres and, in the other, of academicism. They are "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined" by their procedures.

Eric Bentley, associate professor of English at the University of Minnesota, is author of "A Century of Hero Worship."

Resistance Literature

NEGRO VOICES IN AMERICAN FICTION. By Hugh Morris Gloster. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1948. 295 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by JOHN WOODBURN

ONCE, in argument, I stated flatly that any Negro in America knew more about Fascism than any American white man, a remark which was met with the porcellian indifference which, it seems to me, greets so many of my pearls. My point, so crystalline to me and so opaque to my opponent, was merely that there was a sharp, dramatic difference between first-hand experience and peripheral observation. I mention this because I was reminded of it while reading Hugh Morris Gloster's "Negro Voices in American Fiction," a scholarly, dispassionate inspection of the novels and short stories written by Negroes from the beginnings, in 1853, down to 1940, and of the shifting social backgrounds out of which this expression arose. It occurred to me that here, in fact, was a true Resistance Literature, an articulation of protest, propaganda, bitterness, hatred, and hope, written in the midst of the enemy and inevitably, because of its material and authorship, of the greatest conspicuity. Flawed, biased, —baroque and pompous in the fashion of its time—these early writings, emerging from an enslaved and illiterate people, nevertheless constitute an important and distinctive contribution to our literature; and, to return to my point, bear a resemblance, in courage and circumstance, to the Resistance writing which appeared in the countries oppressed by the Nazis in the recent war. The Frenchman writing for *Les Editions Minuit* and Richard Wright at work on "Native Son" were each writing out their separate and related captivities. There are those of us who await, with fluctuating hope, the arrival of V-A Day.

The first novel by an American Negro was "Clotel, or The President's Daughter," by William Wells Brown, which was published in London in 1853. If its literary quality was not of the highest order, as Mr. Gloster suggests, its author showed an impressive readiness to grasp the nettle. Not only did he write boldly of miscegenation, still a thirteen-letter dirty word in some parts of the South, but unhesitatingly attributed his mulatto heroine to Thomas Jefferson's rumored color-blindness where a woman was concerned. The American edition, published in Boston in 1864, demoted President Jefferson to anonymous Senatorial status and made other discreet revisions, but still presented for the first time in American fiction the legal marriage of a woman of color to a white American citizen, on location.

This theme of the tragic mulatto, which runs like a mordant thread throughout nineteenth-century as well as contemporary Negro writing, occurs frequently, almost antiphonally, in the work of white Southern writers. The insistent, not always oblique, accusation of the Negro writer is answered, over and over, by the nagging, obsessive guilt of the white, from Thomas Nelson Page and the rabid Thomas Dixon through a host of obscure writers of the magnolia school, down to Faulkner and Caldwell. A puzzling omission, incidentally, in the list of novels of Negro life by white writers, is Haldane MacFall's magnificent "The Wooings of Jezebel Pettyfer."

Beginning with the isolated, almost inaudible voices of William Wells Brown and Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, whose "The Two Offers" was undoubtedly the first short story by a Negro writer ever published (1859), Mr. Gloster in this tranquil, well-ordered study, discusses the growing list of Negro authors in terms of their time. Among them are such well-known names as Charles W. Chesnutt, James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. DuBois, Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Langston Hughes, and Richard Wright, writers whose work is of such distinction that they should be listed simply as American writers, unsegregated by the racial adjective. Throughout their work, and the work of their Negro *confrères,* the parallelisms with white writers are constant and clear. The plantation tradition, Nordicism, realism, naturalism, primitivism, proletarianism, Freudianism—all the major movements in American literature are reflected synchronically in this darker mirror, sometimes savagely, sometimes colored by racial emphasis, but also sometimes with more ruthless honesty than in the case of the white contemporary. Like it or not, the work of the Negro writer has established itself firmly, in less than a hundred years, as a sinewy, distinctive, but nevertheless important branch of American literature which describes a significant aspect of our American life from a valid and indigenous point of view.

—*Coller.*

Frieda Lawrence "rather miraculously preserved" 200 of her husband's manuscripts.

Lawrencean Remains

THE FRIEDA LAWRENCE COLLECTION OF D. H. LAWRENCE MANUSCRIPTS. By E. W. Tedlock, Jr. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1948. 333 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by HARRY T. MOORE

THIS "descriptive bibliography" is a thorough examination of some 200 D. H. Lawrence manuscripts—of published and a few unpublished stories, plays, novels, poems, essays, fragments—rather miraculously preserved through the Lawrences' extensive travels and retained by Mrs. Lawrence since her husband's death in 1930. These items have been partially collated and catalogued before, first by Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wells for the Harvard exhibit of 1937, then by Lawrence Clark Powell for a Los Angeles Public Library booklet that year.

Mr. Tedlock's study, which goes deeper into the material, will chiefly interest those well versed in Lawrence, though many students of contemporary literature in general will find this book a valuable revelation of a modern writer's working methods. As such it cannot quite be compared

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with the recently published "Notebooks of Henry James," which has a definite continuity and is self-sufficient in its intricate discussion of one story-idea after another. Mr. Tedlock's listing of the Lawrence manuscripts does not strictly follow a chronological pattern, and his explanations in regard to them will be best understood by readers having a wide knowledge of Lawrence's works, most of which are at present unobtainable. Even he had a hard time acquiring some of them.

Because he approached this project from the outside, Mr. Tedlock was also handicapped in other ways: he was not sufficiently steeped in Lawrenciana to be completely equipped for his task, and his errors of omission and commission are numerous enough to be at times vexing. He seems unable to make up his mind whether (Mrs.) Catherine Carswell is "Mrs." or "Miss." He too easily accepts the notion that Ford Madox Ford instead of his friend Violet Hunt actually brought Lawrence's first novel to the house of Heinemann. He is apparently unaware of the names of some of the girl friends of the youthful Lawrence (Jessie Chambers, the Miriam of "Sons and Lovers," whom Mr. Tedlock seems to know only as "E. T.," and Helen Corke, the Helena of "The Trespasser" and the Helen of the early poems, whom Mr. Tedlock designates only as the "H. C." of the Huxley edition of Lawrence's "Letters," though she used her full name when she wrote her book about Lawrence). He gives the wrong dates for Lawrence's Croydon schoolmanship.

These and other little faults which may be blamed on Mr. Tedlock's unfamiliarity with the whole subject are considerably less important than his positive achievement, his extremely competent survey of the problems within the manuscripts themselves. For example, a holograph of the story "Odor of Chrysanthemums," whose first page was reproduced in Dr. Powell's booklet as a specimen of Lawrence's youthful handwriting, was sent by Mr. Tedlock to an expert who determined that the calligraphy was not Lawrence's (it is probably Jessie Chambers's). And in the case of "See Mexico After, by Luis Q.," which some Lawrence authorities said was not genuine Lawrence when it appeared in the "Phoenix" omnibus in 1936, Mr. Tedlock presents evidence for its authenticity. He skilfully describes most of the manuscripts in this collection, by far the fullest of Lawrence's remains; he not only includes full bibliographical data but also compares variant drafts of the manu-

(*Continued on page* 30)

Personal History. *In recent years the difference between commercial publishing houses and the university presses has been minimized. True, the latter continue to publish textbooks and learned treatises, as they should. But the heads of the great university presses nowadays are often men who have had some experience in the commercial publishing field, and an increasing proportion of the books they publish can no longer be distinguished from the wide-selling products of the commercial houses. There is Rutgers' best-selling "Lincoln Reader," for instance. And in the field of recent "personal histories," besides the two books reviewed below, one thinks of Yale's authoritative biography of Emanuel Swedenborg, by Signe Toksvig, or Syracuse University Press's "A Wandering Student," by Sir Bernard Pares. Elsewhere in this issue we review two other university press biographies, of General Gage and General N. P. Banks.*

Puritan in a Pagan Land

ZULU WOMAN. The Story of a Modern Woman's Rebellion Against Polygamy. By Rebecca Hourwich Reyher. New York: Columbia University Press. 1948. 282 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by BERGEN EVANS

WITH a minimum of explanatory comment Miss Reyher has set down in a simple narrative the story of Christina, the first wife of Solomon, the king of the Zulus, as she had it from Christina herself.

Few women have had to face greater tribulation. Missionary reared, Christina at fifteen was "a Christian puritan in a pagan land, a stranger among her own people." Her innocence was, no doubt, a strong element in the attraction that she had for the young King but it was hardly an adequate preparation for living with him. Custom required the King to have many wives, but the going to bed with two at a time was a personal inclination of his own. Christina, by the way, as an acknowledgment of her position as first and (for a while) favorite wife was permitted to lie on the bed while his majesty regaled himself with other consorts on the floor.

Rebecca Hourwich Reyher's Christina "had never heard of Shaw or Ibsen or the Feminist Movement."

She accepted this, as she accepted the venereal disease with which the monarch infected all his wives and maimed and killed his children, with an anguished stoicism. She was loyal and devoted. She tried to make him happy (there is a charming glimpse of Solomon pedaling eagerly away at the sewing machine, making his wives' petticoats under Christina's direction). She attempted, in so far as etiquette would permit her, to steer him through the hissing factions of his sullen harem and to uphold his power and dignity. But when his brutality and, particularly, his neglect, convinced her that he no longer cared for her, she forced him to grant her a divorce. It took years to accomplish, years during which she was exposed to privations and humiliations that few men or women could have endured. Her own kinsmen were frightened and would not support her. She knew that if she won her suit she would lose her children and all means of support. There was no precedent to guide her. Divorce had never been granted except for adultery. The King was cunning and malicious and had made it known that he did not wish the divorce to be granted. She had never heard of Shaw or Ibsen or the Feminist Movement. She had nothing to gain but her integrity and no power but her persistence and the righteousness of her cause. The other wives sneered and sniggered. The elders were horrified at her unorthodoxy. The terrified judges whined and begged her to drop the case. But she kept firmly on until she walked out of the kraal a free woman, doomed to a life of loneliness and poverty, but captain of her own soul.

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The book has implications beyond its story. Christina's misfortunes were only part of a larger pattern beyond her comprehension. Ostensibly King of the Zulus, Solomon was actually a factotum of the whites. His chief function was not to foster the welfare of his people but to ensure a steady supply of labor to the mines. The Zulu culture was disintegrating and the old ways were irrelevant to the new issues. He could not have been a true King had he wanted to be and his debauchery and brutality were probably reliefs from the humiliation of his position.

As so often in reading of primitive people, the lay reader is struck by the standards of honesty and decency that prevail among them. Standing bravely up to a demoralized group of blacks, with her chief enemy as the final court of appeal, Christina by sheer moral suasion finally gained justice. It's more than she could have done in South Carolina, or New York, or, for that matter, in two-thirds of the states in our union.

Bergen Evans, author of "The Natural History of Nonsense," is professor of English at Northwestern University.

Essence of Harvard

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL: 1856-1942. *By Henry Aaron Yeomans. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.* 1948. 564 *pp.* $6.

Reviewed by EDWARD C. ASWELL

IN OUR own time, in the years from 1909 to 1933, there has been one man who not only left his stamp on Harvard as none had done before him, but combined in his own person the best of everything the university has stood for. He was Harvard's president —Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

In reading this history of his life, those of us who were in Cambridge as undergraduates in those days will remember how we felt about him then. It was a unique feeling, and time has not changed it. He commanded our respect, so much so that we stood in awe of him, and perhaps for that very reason we looked up to him with a flawless pride. For we were his sons, the many and vicarious sons of his childlessness; and because he expected it of us we gave him our best, with the added bounty of a universal and a deep affection.

At the time we could not have put the words to it. Only now, with the whole panorama of his achievements spread out before us, as it is in this book, can we fully appreciate the relation of the man to his work and see that what he did was a perfect expression of what he was. He was a Boston blueblood and a Brahmin who became a practical philosopher of democracy in its most meaningful sense. He was a scholar in whom there was no pedantry, but only wisdom. He was an integrated man who made thought the handmaiden of action and of duty, and who dared to do and say what his conscience dictated even when it was unpopular, because he knew no fear. In short, here was a gentleman in the grand tradition and a great American.

In a review such as this it is not possible even to enumerate all the important achievements of Lowell's career, although Harry Aaron Yeomans, professor emeritus of government at Harvard, does full justice to them in his thick volume. As president of Harvard, Lowell redressed the balance between the graduate schools and the college, restoring the college to what it should be—the keystone in the arch of higher education. He made scholarship and its disciplines not only respectable among undergraduates, but coveted and sought after, so that for the first time in America the honors man became the equal—*mirabile dictu*—of the football captain. To repair the damage done by Eliot's free electives he introduced new academic standards (the system of concentration and distribution, and the general examinations), as well as new techniques of teaching (the tutorial system). From Oxford and Cambridge he borrowed and adapted to Harvard's use new means to insure those intangible values that come into being in the best of social intercourse, when mind meets opposite mind and something like an electric spark flashes between the poles of difference: at the College level, in the House Plan; at a higher level, in the Society of Fellows. He transformed Harvard from a provincial New England institution into a national university, and in the process tremendously expanded the physical resources and amenities of the university. On numerous occasions he gave memorable examples of what academic freedom means.

Yeomans does not confine himself to Lowell the president of Harvard. Here is Lowell the scholar and author, whose book "The Government of England" has been compared in merit and importance to "The American Commonwealth" by Lord Bryce. Here is Lowell the lawyer, and Lowell the teacher. Here is the record of his participations in the public life of his time, including his ardent defense of the League of Nations and his efforts to effect a compromise between those two proud and self-willed men, Woodrow Wilson and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

—*Sherry.*

Abbott Lawrence Lowell: "We were his sons, the many and vicarious sons of his childlessness."

This is not a volume of eulogy and panegyric. Lowell was a man, with human faults. He was often autocratic in his methods. He was impatient of opposition. He was not a good listener. Yeomans pronounces no judgments. He has been content to sift the evidence, reconstruct the record, and let it speak for itself. And in large measure he achieves what he set out to do in this book. Though published under the imprint of a university press, it is the kind of book any one of half a dozen leading commercial publishers might have issued with pride.

One may criticize Yeomans's organization of his material, the topical treatment and consequent lack of chronological order, the occasional repetitions. These are relatively minor faults. More serious is the fact that throughout this impressive account of a life well and fully lived one catches only an occasional glimpse of the living man who made the record what it is. Lowell's wit, his charm, his conversational prowess, his insatiable curiosity, the sweeping range of his adventurous mind, the innumerable anecdotes which would have lent color to his biography and would have revealed so much about the inner nature of the man—only a little of all this is to be found here. Something of large human value has been left out which the author, who was Lowell's intimate friend, could have added. One misses it sorely; for the loss is ours.

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Intellectual Slave Market

THE DILEMMA of the publisher and the predicament of the scholarly author is one of the capital questions of the world of learning—and not only of the world of learning, but of the world of general readers who seek some answer to the problems of the day. The publisher is usually confronted with the problem of manuscripts which are traditional in approach, conservative in attitude, thoroughly unexciting. These manuscripts, as a rule, show on their face that they were written not because the authors wanted to write them, but simply because they were compelled to do so because of the Research Trust now regnant in this country. Now and then, an exciting manuscript does come along, written by a scholar who slipped out of town when his dean wasn't looking.

I have no quarrel with the author who writes soundly and honestly. These are essential qualities in any manuscript. But I quarrel with the uniform dulness of American scholarly writing today. I quarrel with the system that enslaves the scholarly author and prevents him from being an individual, writing for other than his professional colleagues. And the system that forces scholars into frequently meaningless research projects and further compels the scholar to write of the results, if he is to have promotion and pay, is not only stultifying but a real danger to our intellectual life.

I have the highest respect for research but I question two widely held assumptions: first, that research is synonymous with scholarship, and second, that scholarship presupposes writing ability. These assumptions, however, seem to be the warp and woof of the academic system of higher education.

It is true, I grant, that the modern scholar can rarely exist unless he engages in research and continuous research. Research, however, is never more than a technique, a tool; and as such, it puts modern scholarship on crutches if the modern scholar limits his concept of his role to that of pure research.

Scholarship presupposes wisdom and understanding; otherwise it is not scholarship but a somewhat refined form of arithmetic aimed to deceive those who consider themselves sophisticated. I think it is revealing that the Emersons and the Jeffersons emerged before an era of formalized research; their methods emerged from wide ranging intellect and integrated observation. While it is yet too early to learn what, if any, damage has been done by our worship of research as an end in itself, I note few if any Emersons since the turn of this century.

I believe that the question I am raising is fundamental to our times. Have we not built an academic superstructure called research which has imprisoned the free development of ideas almost to the point that we have unconsciously created an intellectual slave market? We may yet escape from it if we still desire to create a free world in the future.

I am aware that research as a technique is in reality a technique to test the honesty of one's conclusions. That is the reason for its existence. I am also aware that in proper hands research becomes the light emblazoning ideas, refining them, clarifying them, making them electric. But I must say, in behalf of those who must publish and market the printed results of American research, that this awareness of idea content in research is far too rare among our researchers and scholars to make the climate of scholarly publishing at all salubrious.

For instance, there has been an almost slavish imitation on the part of the humanities and the social studies of the research methods of the physical sciences. These sciences can be exact; in fact, exactitude is in reality a measure of the scientific imagination. In the humanities, however, the quality to be sought for is not exactitude but the far-ranging limits of the human spirit. The results of scientific research lend themselves to the invention and consequent manufacture of something to be physically used. In the social studies, however, the best we can hope for is that our social order may be bettered; in the humanities, that our self understanding be the richer.

If this standard has any merit, and certainly it is the only ultimate standard that any publisher of scholarship can apply, I think we will have to grant that research in these two great fields of learning has not equaled what can reasonably be expected of them.

For one thing, the American public does not turn to today's scholar-researcher for guidance in these times.

THE proof of this is so overwhelming as to be tragic. In the intake of ideas on the part of the American public, excluding our farm population, forty-nine per cent of all ideas now come from the radio, according to the recent survey of the Book Manufacturers Institute. Only twenty-one per cent come from the newspapers, eleven per cent from magazines, the same percentage from the movies, and only eight per cent from books. Or, to demonstrate the same point another way: There are some 20,000 liquor stores in the country and only 5,000 bookstores; and of these bookstores, only some 500 do a business over $5,000 annually.

In the year 1940, when our population was estimated to be 131,000,000, we bought only 71,000,000 books issued by original publishers and another 158,000,000 issued by reprint publishers, or a little over a book and a half a person.

These are years of grave decision. The decisions we make may turn the entire course of history. And the proper ideas, tested through research, proclaimed by scholars, should best come from the scholar. Yet the major contribution, it seems, has been atomic energy and its dreadful monster, the atomic bomb.

All scholarship is not for the people. The hard core of truth will never be universally accepted. All that I plead for is that scholarship for a while be designed for those people who desperately want leadership in truth and certainty. Denied this leadership today, the people turn to their radios, to the commentators, to the orators for guidance as to how they should think. Books remain unread, more and more frequently ignored. But in books we find reasoning, the quality of civilization, the time for debate with one's self, the freedom to reach conclusions satisfying to one's self yet in harmony with reason, as discovered through the proof of research. Once we lose this quality of free intellectual inquiry we have lost freedom. We may have lost the right to research. We may have said farewell to American scholarship.

JOSEPH A. BRANDT,
Guest Editor.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parasites on Socialism

SIR: Asher Brynes, reviewing David Shub's biography of Lenin [*SRL* Apr. 24], offers some half and quarter truths that could mislead the unwary. "All the political victories of Communism were victories over Socialism. . . . Communism is definitely parasitic on Socialism. . . . Liberal social democracy is a contradiction in terms, helpless in any serious crisis."

The liberal social democracy of Italy did not look particularly helpless in its recent crisis, nor the liberal social democracy of France in the crisis of last November. Communism does not seem to be having much success as a parasite on Socialism in England, or Scandinavia, or the Low Countries. The fact, which Mr. Brynes grazes without hitting it, is that all the victories of Communism have been won over Socialism and non-social democracy in coalition; but won either when democracy let Communism into the coalition so that it could subvert from inside, or when (as in Kerensky's Russia) the government had practically lost control of the country. Neither a healthy and vigilant Socialism nor a healthy and vigilant non-Socialist democracy has ever been licked yet.

The distinction has a bearing on the technique of fighting Communism. Mr. Brynes does not define the technique he prefers but his closing sentence implies that you fight Communism by setting up a reactionary government which first overcomes the Socialists and apparently the progressives. Well, that was done successfully in Spain, thanks to a good deal of help from outside; it was done successfully in Germany. I have gathered the impression, however, from such of Mr. Brynes's other writings as I have read, that he would not like the Spanish or the German solution. What then is his formula?

ELMER DAVIS.

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am a liberal and my formula is in the dictionary. It says "favorable to or in accord with the policy of leaving the individual as unrestricted as possible in the opportunities for self-expression or self-fulfilment." Contrariwise, Socialism says it can improve that policy by using the strong hand of the state to furnish more opportunities. Communism is the crisis form of Socialism, to which it merely adds the element of dictatorship.

The gist of the matter is, therefore, whether a form of government which resorts to collective action in order, ostensibly, to make individuals more free, is not a contradiction in terms. I don't see how the method of compulsion can produce liberation nor (since Socialism is fundamentally an economic concept) how any shift of emphasis from the production to the distribution of goods can actually produce more goods. Yet Socialism always begins by promising more to the majority of the people and so far it has always succumbed after the clearing of this mirage to either the black (Nazi Fascist) or red (Communist) forms of dictatorial collectivism.

Mr. Davis observes that postwar Socialism is getting along fine in Italy, France, England, the Low Countries, and so forth. Well, now, this does seem to prove something: let me ask him why we happen to be "financing" those nations at the present time. Is it not because we hope, by staving off their Socialist crises, to keep out the Communists? What was it that caused the Communist-Socialist coalitions that were functioning recently on the Continent, almost everywhere west of the iron curtain, to dissolve? Was it the strength of European Socialism or the influence of American money and merchandise?

All American money is heavily tainted with liberalism; ours is not a Socialist economy. I believe the clients of the ERP ought to be made aware of the fact so that they may be encouraged to go and do likewise and get off the relief roll.

ASHER BRYNES.

Hightstown, N. J.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH

"Mr. Hippocrates, I wonder if you can help my nephew to get into medical school."

Sex Paranoia

SIR: In regard to Duncan Aikman's review of Geoffrey Gorer's book, "The American People" [*SRL* Mar. 27], if your exposition is correct, I may find in it confirmatory evidence of the epidemic presence of what I call sex paranoia, as evinced by Gorer's thinking itself. The sentence appears in the review: "Mr. Gorer, like most contemporary onlookers, is concerned with the perilous power wielded by females on life, behavior, and psychoses in the otherwise free Republic."

I am here concerned with the strange and bizarre behavior of these onlookers. They all seem to exhibit a most extraordinary blind spot, rooted in a kind of hypersensitiveness. One afflicted with this hypersensitiveness lives and moves in a nation in which the feminine is the subject and frustrated sex. He is acquainted with wives who are broken in body and spirit, but he notes only the occasional henpecked husband. He can see mom exerting an influence on her sons, but father's influence on his daughters does not interest him. He notes that, to quote Mr. Aikman, "success in the United States is largely a matter of having one's career approved by one's womenfolk," but he fails to see the women whose entire lives are an exhausting endeavor to win the approval of father, brother, husband, and/or son.

What startles me is the downright and indubitably paranoid character of the thinking of these onlookers, male and female. The net result is the immersion of the entire subject of power relations between the sexes in a thick fog and miasma of phantasy, myth, and delusion.

ARNOLD H. KAMIAT.

Dogs Behave Better

SIR: Your editorial May 8, "Woman and the Male Animal," quoted Mrs. Eugene Meyer on the Kinsey Report: "This attempt to equate us with the animals by statistics is as revolting as it is silly." Mrs. Meyer is off the beam. Any attempt to equate the sexual behavior of human beings with that of animals, our dogs for instance, will prove the superior biologic behavior of dogs since they practise neither sexual excesses nor perversion.

ESTELLE AUBREY BROWN.

Tucson, Ariz.

SIR: One word of protest from a loyal member of your agricultural audience. By immemorial and immutable custom, hens cackle *after* not before they lay. Otherwise congratulations on by far the best piece on sex and Kinsey to date.

GRAEME LORIMER.

Paoli, Pa.

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The World.

Modern man is apt to consider the loyalty he feels for his nation an impulse as fundamental as his feelings about his religion and his family. Yet nationalism came to full flowering barely two centuries ago. Today philosophers and historians heatedly debate whether nationalism has benefited mankind. Our reviewer of Gulick's monumental history of the first Austrian republic implies that the course of recent European history would have been happier if Austrian nationalism had been stronger. Cobban's "National Self-Determination draws an illuminating distinction between national self-determination and absolute national sovereignty. Brinton's recent "From Many One," reviewed here three weeks ago, suggested that nationalism be regarded as a stage in an evolutionary progress toward world organization and world peace.

Before the Curtain Was Drawn

KIEVAN RUSSIA. By George Vernadsky. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1948. 413 pp. $5.

SLAVIC CIVILIZATION THROUGH THE AGES. By Samuel Hazzard Cross. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1948. 195 pp. $3.50.

Reviewed by D. FEDOTOFF WHITE

THE YALE University Press deserves high praise for having undertaken the ten-volume history of Russia of which this volume by Professor George Vernadsky of Yale is to be the second. It is of considerable importance to the intelligent American to have a comprehensive, objective, and scholarly work of this kind available to him.

Here Professor Vernadsky has achieved an impressive interpretation of the era known as the Kievan period (878-1237 A.D.). He examines the political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of Russian life and presents a well-rounded picture founded upon a profound knowledge of Kievan history. Vernadsky also gives proof of an original and astute turn of mind in the new solutions he offers for problems which have vexed historians of Russia for many years.

In this reviewer's opinion the most valuable parts of his erudite volume are those dealing with the social organization, economic foundations, government, and civilization of Kievan Russia.

On the controversial subject of early Russian experience in self-government, Professor Vernadsky has this to say:

> . . . the old Russian government was a combination of the city-state with princely power. Since . . . the prince's strength depended on his druzhina [armed retainers], the latter proved before long to be an influential factor in itself. . . . The prince may be said to represent the monarchic element . . . the druzhina the aristocratic, and the veche [town meeting] the democratic. . . . In the late twelfth century the monarchic element came into prominence in Suzdalia and the aristocratic in Galicia. In Novogorod . . . democracy became paramount.

The author reminds us that before the Magna Carta came into being Novogorod insisted that the incumbent princes sign charters.

There is a tendency among Soviet historians to emphasize the feudal element in medieval history of Russia. Vernadsky does not deny that certain feudal influences were felt during the era he describes; he but asserts that "there is a noticeably greater similarity between Kievan Russia and Byzantine and classical antiquity than between Russia and feudal Europe."

The famous Russian historian Kliuchevsky held that foreign trade was the foundation of early Russian economics and the main factor in the growth of the Kievan state. The current Soviet view, as represented by B. D. Grekov, maintains that agriculture was the latter's mainstay during the period. Vernadsky takes a position between the two. He admits the importance of agriculture in Kievan economy but does not minimize the role of the foreign trade, pointing out that at least at Novogorod and Smolensk the merchant class was relatively more numerous than in Western Europe at the time.

The author leaves open the question whether the peculiarity of the socio-economic and political evolution of Kievan Russia was a sign of "progressiveness" or "backwardness" as compared with Western and Central Europe.

This volume is an outstanding contribution to the understanding of an important period of Russian history. It is bound to have a marked influence on Western opinion about the year in Russian history it treats in such a masterly manner.

"Slavic Civilization through the Ages" is a small but excellent volume based on eight lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in 1939 by the

Your Literary I.Q.

By Howard Collins

MARK TIME

A. C. Palmer, of Pomfret Center, Conn., invites you to match up these familiar quotations about "time" with the names of the poets who wrote them. Allowing five points for each correct tie-up, a score of sixty is par, seventy is very good, and eighty or better is excellent. Answers on page 35.

1. My object all sublime I shall achieve in time.	( ) Bailey
2. He was not of an age but for all time.	( ) Berkeley
3. Old Time is still a-flying.	( ) Byron
4. Procrastination is the thief of time.	( ) Carroll
5. Time's noblest offspring is the last.	( ) Gilbert
6. Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll.	( ) Gray
7. How noiseless falls the foot of time.	( ) Herrick
8. Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow.	( ) Holmes
9. Thou foster-child of Silence and slow Time.	( ) Johnson
10. We should count time by heart-throbs.	( ) Keats
11. Old Time is a liar! We're twenty tonight!	( ) Lowell
12. The stretched forefinger of all time.	( ) Marvell
13. Time makes ancient good uncouth.	( ) Milton
14. "The time has come," the Walrus said.	( ) Scott
15. Time stoops to no man's lure.	( ) Shakespeare
16. Who would bear the whips and scorns of time?	( ) W. R. Spencer
17. Had we but world enough, and time.	( ) Swinburne
18. Time rolls his ceaseless course.	( ) Tennyson
19. How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth.	( ) The Bible
20. Time and chance happeneth to them all.	( ) Young

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late Professor Cross of Harvard University. Professor Cross was one of the most important students of Slavistics in the Western world. His is an uncommonly well-written book, providing, with brevity and clarity, the best introduction to the study of Slavic cultures this writer has ever read.

His chapter on the German-Slav relations is perhaps the most rewarding. The difficult topic is handled fearlessly and objectively. Advocates of the "Slav mission" in the world are not likely to applaud Professor Cross, who wrote forthrightly: "I submit that this is romantic nonsense. . . . No nation has a mission of aggression at the expense of others."

The author's gifts as a writer equal his profound knowledge of the cultures he analyzed. Whether he wrote of the primitive Slavs or the Balkan principalities, Russian intellectual life of the late nineteenth century or the formation of the Russian state, his pages are free of even a trace of academic ponderosity.

Birth and Death of a Republic

AUSTRIA: From Habsburg to Hitler. By Charles A. Gulick. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1948. 2 *vols.* 1,906 *pp.* $20.

Reviewed by ROBERT PICK

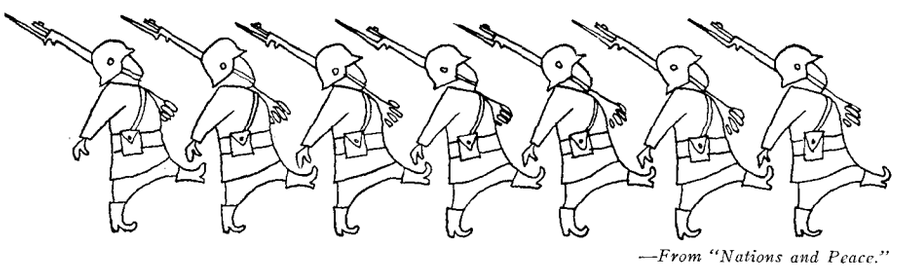
IT MAY seem a truism to say that the birth of a modern independent country presupposes the wish of its inhabitants for its creation. Yet no such wish really lay behind the birth of the Austrian republic in 1918. The overwhelming majority of the peasants and middle-class people who voted the Christian Socialist ticket that year remained nostalgically loyal to almost everything that the defunct monarchy had stood for in its domestic policies. "It may or may not be significant," as Dr. Gulick puts it, that the Christian Socialist president of the state council did not join his three fellow presidents in the public proclamation of the republic. In no part of Austria was the liquidation of the Habsburg empire accompanied by any surge of national feeling—a *staatsgefuhl* which would have taken precedence over regional, economic, party, or ideological interests.

Dr. Gulick touches only lightly on this paradoxical situation. On the whole, he takes for granted from the outset that the struggle between the various classes in Austria precluded any general concern for the country as a whole. In fact, it is this struggle which is the chief concern of his detailed study of the Austrian republic. The book is an outstanding performance of painstaking research. Offhand, I know of no other work in which a man not born and bred in a country has succeeded so well in disentangling the knots of its domestic history, and in presenting his findings so lucidly.

Dr. Gulick quite rightly admires the great accomplishments of the social Democrats in the various fields of public welfare, particularly as city administrators of Vienna; he devotes several richly documented chapters to that oft-discussed experiment in Socialism in a capitalist country and within the framework of a democratic constitution. At the same time he is not blind to the antagonisms which some of those innovations (for example, the revolutionary school reforms) naturally aroused among tradition-bound Catholic citizens.

Gradually the once strongly middle-class Christian Social party fell under the influence of big business, coming into conflict with the Social Democratic party, whose leaders were also the leaders of the great labor unions. The bitterness of the struggle was naturally aggravated by the well-nigh insurmountable economic difficulties of a country which had been carved out of an empire with no respect for economic ties.

Within a few years the stage for civil war was set. The *Heimwehr*, which grew out of local defense corps and state militias, soon became militaristic and avowedly anti-democratic. The *Republikanischer Schutzbund*, on the other hand, originally an expansion of the corps which kept order at Socialist meetings and street demonstrations, remained unquestionably republican in spirit. As these two armies drilled and scrapped, each claimed that "it organized its military forces to meet the aggression of the other."



—From "Nations and Peace."

Dr. Gulick tells the story of the civil war with impressive accuracy and detail. His presentation of the incidents of July 15, 1927—which ushered in the period of open warfare—is very convincing. The bloodshed of that day was precipitated by the acquittal of some political murderers by a politically biased provincial jury. The Socialist leaders knew that an organized attack on the jury system—plainly called for by that and similar miscarriages of justice—would also further the aims of reaction. "They did not understand that slavish adherence to the ideology of democracy may in certain situations jeopardize democracy itself," and their reluctance to channel and discipline the indignation of their party members gave their enemies their opportunity.

In his second volume Dr. Gulick tells the story of the counter-revolution in Austria, down to the shocking events of February 1934, which left the divided nation wide open to the onslaught of Nazism. The story of how parliamentarianism was destroyed by advocates of a "corporate state" is a sorry one, and Dr. Gulick lets the record speak for itself, without conjectures or moralizing.

In his eloquent condemnation of such contemptible counter-revolutionaries as Prince Stahrenberg and Major Fey, Dr. Gulick includes Monsignore Seipel. With this I cannot fully agree. True, the Austrian-Bavarian-Hungarian bloc which that austere and not always candid prelate offered as the final goal of his political program was "the Vatican's solution." But there can be little doubt that Seipel was fully aware of the dangers that loomed on the European horizon. He recognized what the peacemakers of 1918 did not—that without a strong power in its center, the European continent was destined to fall under either Prusso-German or Slav-Russian domination. The objective of his Socialist adversaries was nobler, but his was the greater. Seipel was the only statesman the hapless first Austrian republic ever had among its politicians.

Dr. Gulick concludes his study by expressing his hopes and fears for the second republic. Today Austria stands rather helplessly awaiting its destiny in the postwar world that is so slow in taking shape. It is not an enviable position by any means, and much of the future of that beautiful country will depend upon forces other than its own. But it appears that during the years they were enduring Nazism, Austrians developed some of the basic patriotic feeling without which no country can survive.

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What Is a Nation?

NATIONAL SELF - DETERMINATION. By Alfred Cobban. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1948. 186 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by ASHER BRYNES

THIS plainly written little treatise is a mine of information on one of the outstanding political problems of our time. How many know the connection between the doctrine of national self-determination (which is supposed to be a good thing) and absolute national sovereignty (which is supposed to be obnoxious)? If you concede, however, that a group of people have a right to make themselves into a nation by ballots freely cast, then you cannot, as a democrat, deny them what they have voted for. Popular sovereignty and national sovereignty are indissolubly linked; and the claim that international considerations, whether political, military, or economic, ought to modify the will of the people in this respect, is difficult to maintain without upsetting the idea of democracy itself.

But perhaps I should have said "nation-state" rather than "nation," for this is one of those ticklish questions which makes a man wonder why we have abandoned the old usage in labeling such inquiries. We are still, unfortunately, political philosophers, not political scientists. All we can do—as Dr. Cobban expertly does here—is to borrow the inductive method from science and worry along, constantly re-examining our terms of reference to see whether they are the same terms with which we began.

> We should begin with an attempt to define the nation. It is clearly not enough to avoid the issue by saying we know a nation when we see it; there is only too much evidence that we do not . . . [but] to begin with a theoretical analysis would be to endanger the whole historical basis of our study, and to produce an essentially non-historical account disguised as history.

There you have the root of the trouble. If you investigate something without knowing what you will find before you are through, your conclusions may be solid and scientific. But suppose you do know and simply refuse to say until the investigation is completed? Why is the historian who hides something up his sleeve until the last page more scientific than the historian who goes to work with all his cards laid on the table? The method Dr. Cobban has chosen adds nothing to his facts, which are sound in quality and presented in overflowing measure; it only makes the book needlessly dull.

Which is a pity. It would have been wiser to take a leaf from the text that Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, the most self-determined of the European nations, wrote nine years ago. "The principle of self-determination," said Benes in "Democracy Today and Tomorrow," "was misused and continues to be misused in an incredible degree. Everybody gives to it the interpretation that serves his political interests and aims." Then Benes goes on to quote the Nazi philosopher Rosenberg as a horrible example: "We [Nazis] want to support nationalism only in those nations whose development will not conflict with the German nation." Surely there is a moral in the fact that Benes, who overvalued the principle, is currently playing the role of the Prisoner of Prague; and that Rosenberg, who underestimated it, brought ruin upon his nation and death by hanging on himself.

Dr. Cobban's survey concludes with the statement that the dependence of small nations on the great powers is more absolute now than ever before, but that the great powers both can

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT: No. 259

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 259 will be found in the next issue.

QJ XNQSHTZNP QPX LJNQ

RVZYGZYR QUVSYYU, HU

OZTT SVZNX S LZNKVXSYQ,

ZY XWXVU WZTTSRX QPXVX

KSTTZYR PZLNXTA QPX

BXJBTX.

NZV VJHXVQ BXXT

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 258

The difference between a prejudice and a conviction is that you can explain a conviction without getting mad.

BAPTIST MESSAGE.

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and should recognize the liberties of the smaller nations. He feels that the Balfour Report on Dominion Status offers a useful formula: it declares that "the principles of equality and similarity, appropriate to *status* [*i.e.*, appropriate to nations as such] do not universally extend to function." But what about the other Balfour Declaration which now creates so much slaughter in the Holy Land? Equality and similarity, as a nation among the other nations, were precisely the things that Britain promised to the Jews. Thinking of this might we not suggest to Dr. Cobban that great powers are sometimes not great enough to take his good advice?

Asher Brynes, who has held Guggenheim fellowships in creative writing and politics, wrote "The Day's Work," "Revolution Comes of Age," and "Government Against the People."

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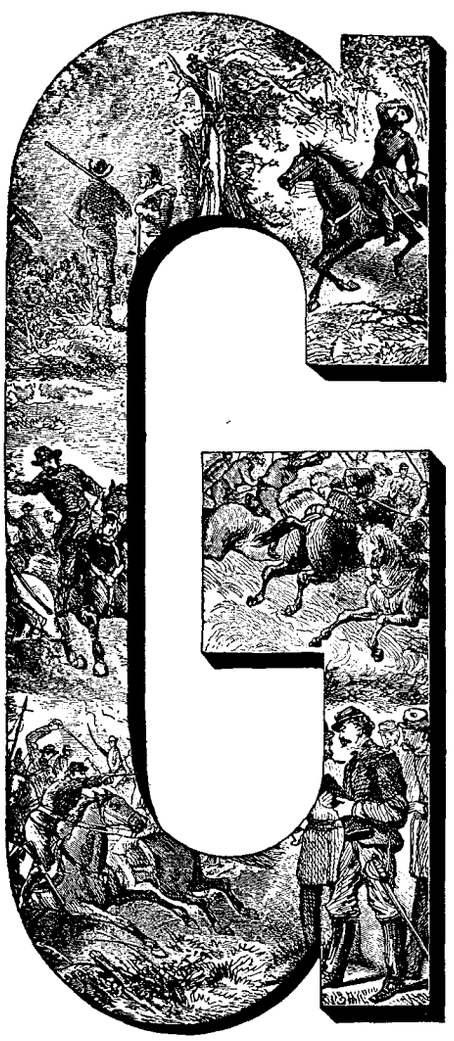

SALLIE BROADHEAD, a Gettysburg schoolteacher, heard her child crying in the night, and awoke to see flames outside her window. 13-year-old Billy Bayly watched the growing battle as long as he dared—then ran for cover. A quiet man named Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac, as Lincoln had ordered, but he made "no promises or pledges". Jeb Stuart missed the greatest of battles through his headstrong ways. Longstreet followed Lee's orders sadly, convinced that Lee was wrong. Pickett charged, and failed; and poured out his aching heart in a letter to his wife, signing it "your sorrowing soldier".

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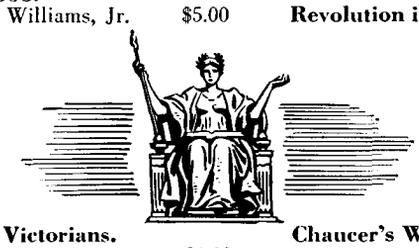

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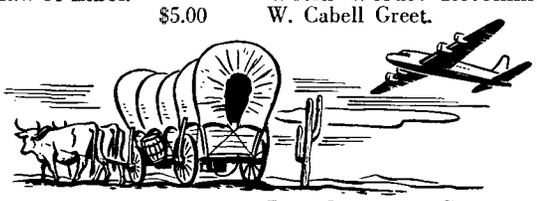

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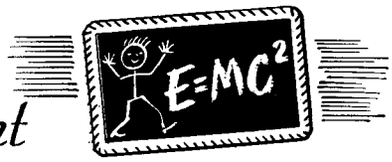

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Seeing Things

AMERICA DANCING

DELIGHTING as I did in "Ballet Ballads,"* I kept wishing throughout a lively and fascinating evening that André Levinson could have lived to write about it. This Frenchman, who died about fifteen years ago, was a great critic of the dance. And greatness among critics of the dance is as rare as it is in other fields, including the creative. Of all the authors I have read on the subject, M. Levinson did the most to explain and illumine it, to distinguish between its forms, to seize upon its essentials, and to keep dancers dancing in his prose.

It is hard for anyone who has read them to forget the memorable essays he contributed to the old *Theatre Arts Monthly* in 1926 and 1927. M. Levinson was both a scholar and an appreciator. No one was more authoritative than he on the special vocabulary of Noverre and Cecchetti. He could write of Taglioni as if he had seen her, and make us believe we had seen her, too. He was as much at home with the triumphs over nature and the ex-centric bodily movements of the classic ballet as he was with the physical releases of the Spanish dance, or the innovations of Isadora Duncan for that matter. If his mind, an informed and incisive one, was properly resistant, his senses were with equal propriety capable of surrender.

He was blessed not only with eyes and ears, but with a gift for phrases worthy of these. To M. Levinson Escudero was "a living xylophone." Josephine Baker, she of the "simian suppleness," "the bold distortions," and "the violently shuddering body," was "the black Venus that haunted Baudelaire." Argentina, in making a turn with her arms raised and her castanets chattering, followed "the line of a continuous spiral—like a capital 'S'." If Pavlova, true to the classic tradition, glided noiselessly across the stage on the toes of her satin slippers, such a Negro strutter as Harland Dixon tapped out his routines with patent leather shoes which were "varnished dreadnoughts."

As I say, I wish M. Levinson could have seen "Ballet Ballads" and written about it. It offers an evening, full and varied, which would have merited his attention as surely as it deserves his pen. Its three numbers —"Susanna and the Elders," "Willie the Weeper," and "The Eccentricities of Davey Crockett"—are utterly American in their feeling, their energy, and their humor. That they happen to be art does not keep them from being entertainment. First produced by the Experimental Theatre as a venture justifying its title, they provide Broadway audiences with the kind of pleasure which, though it may be the aim of most musicals, is usually not offered by them.

"It is the fate of actors to leave only picture postcards behind them," wrote Virginia Woolf in a charming essay on Ellen Terry. "Every night when the curtain goes down the beautiful colored canvas is rubbed out. What remains is at best only a wavering, insubstantial phantom—a verbal life on the lips of the living." Dancers, unless like actors they desert the stage for the screen, face the same fate. Their creations die with the moments they have filled. Their abiding life is only in the mind's eye. But the memories left by "Ballet Ballads" prove more enduring than most.

Although everyone with any pretensions to taste hymns the virtues of simplicity, true simplicity is not often encountered. The gaudy, the opulent, the complicated, the elaborate—these are the common commodities. They come as confessions of fatigue. They are the standard means employed by the unimaginative to disguise their lack of imagination. Simplicity, however, is what both "Susanna and the Elders" and "Davey Crockett" possess enchantingly. Theirs is a dawn-like quality; glistening, bright, clean. They have the innocence of folklore; the exuberance and the lustiness, too. Their freshness is irresistible and unfailing. In the sheer joy it creates it has much in common with those heart-lifting, introductory moments in "Oklahoma!" when all the world seemed younger as "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning" was sung for the first time.

—*Lucas and Monroe Studio.*

Paul Godkin dances "with furious energy and glorious skill . . . tempted by such a sultry dish as Sono Osato . . ."

"Susanna and the Elders," you might think, could scarcely qualify as an American story. Nor would it do so if John Latouche had not had the inspiration to snatch it out of the Bible and put it in the Bible-belt by having a parson retell it at a revival meeting. The background is an indication of a tent—nothing more. The preacher's pulpit stands at one side. The congregation, which serves as the chorus, is seated on platforms before which the lecherous and lying Elders (Moe and Joe, if you must know) spy on Susanna. Those all-important bits of evidence, the trees in the garden where Susanna bathes, are suggested by single leaves held in the hands of two dancers. Yet the story comes to life, gaily, wittily, touchingly, with one Susanna dancing it and another singing it. The dancing Susanna is all grace and goodness. Though sinister enough when once they paste on their beards in full view of the audience and get down to the business of peeping and blackmailing, the two Elders are comics. They are mimes, fleet of foot, who are not afraid of laughter and prove their skill by their restraint in evoking it.

EVEN more original than "Susanna" is "Davey Crockett." It represents the happiest fusion of ballet and ballad. Its Davey is a Paul Bunyan with a rifle in his hands. He is the boastful, homespun, unbeatable hero of frontier mythology. He is afraid of nothing—Andrew Jackson, bears, Injuns, or women. In his wan-

**BALLET BALLADS, a bill consisting of three ballets, SUSANNA AND THE ELDERS, WILLIE THE WEEPER, THE ECCENTRICITIES OF DAVEY CROCKETT. Written by John Latouche. Composed by Jerome Moross. Produced by Nat Karson. Directed by Mary Hunter. Choral and Musical Director, Hugh Ross. Associate Conductor, Gerard Samuel. Choreographers, Katherine Litz, Paul Godkin, Hanya Holm. Pianists, John Lesko, Jr., and Mordecai Sheinkman. Production scheme devised by Mr. Karson. Originally produced by the Experimental Theatre, and presented at the Music Box by T. Edward Hambleton and Alfred R. Stern. With a cast including Richard Harvey, Katherine Litz, Frank Seabolt, Robert Trout, Robert Lenn, Paul Godkin, Sono Osato, Ted Lawrie, Barbara Ashley, Betty Abbott, Robert Baird, etc.*

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derings away from his faithful Sally Ann he encounters a freshwater mermaid straight from her riverbed, who is far funnier than the saltwater siren written for Miss Lillie to play in "Inside U.S.A." Davey bags a brown bear, too, in as droll a hunt as either American playgoers or wildlife have been exposed to. And Redskins bite the dust before him in skirmishes delectable in their humorous imagination.

ALTHOUGH "Willie the Weeper" is quite different in style, content, and form from these two simple primitives, it is no less American and equally successful. It is a sort of danced Walter Mitty; the secret life, in this case, of a no-good Pal Joey made public. Its accent is Jazz; its music hot; its scene Willie's own untidy mind. It invites us to see Willie as he sees himself—rich, lonely, famous, baffled, self-sufficient, amorous. We see him prancing, strutting, writhing, boasting, suffering. We see him as he is danced with furious energy and glorious skill by Paul Godkin. We see him as he is tempted by such a sultry dish as Sono Osato as Cocaine Lil. Meanwhile we learn his story and follow his moods as they are sung by his alter ego, a singing Willie (Robert Lenn).

"Willie the Weeper" is folk dancing as surely as are "Susanna" and "Davey." It is, however, folk dancing of the present, not the past; of the cities rather than the country. It has no truck with innocence. Its feet have never touched the grass. They move only on pavements or on the congested floors of low dives. Its concern is the poetry and passion, the longings and despair, the frustration or arousal of the overcrowded and the unventilated. It is Beale Street brought up to date. It is what the white man has borrowed from the Negro. In America jazz, at least, knows no color line. It has long since passed over. To the world at large no less than to us here jazz *is* America. Next to money it is the nation's most eloquent idiom, the happy-sad slang of the American soul.

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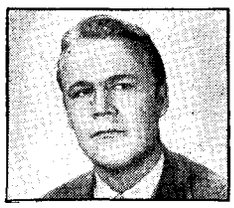

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books. They tend to suffer because, justly or unjustly, we sometimes think, as in the case of Agnes de Mille, we have grown overfamiliar with the style of a particular choreographer. I suspect one of the many reasons why "Ballet Ballads" provides Broadway with such original, welcome, and diverting entertainment is that each of its three numbers is the work of a different choreographer. Since Katherine Litz, Paul Godkin, and Hanya Holm each has a markedly individual style, the evening never repeats itself or loses its freshness. Moreover, in its music, its themes, and its dancing, it can claim the additional virtue of employing a language that Mr. Mencken as well as M. Levinson would have to salute as being authentically American.

JOHN MASON BROWN.

BELLES-LETTRES

(*Continued from page* 18)

scripts with their appearance in print. And he provides a thirty-six page chapter that summarizes and contrasts the three versions of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the first and third of which have been published. In the light of Mr. Tedlock's testimony, the second version also deserves publication.

The British have so far turned out the best criticism of Lawrence, though the most valid scholarship on the subject has been by Americans: Dr. Powell, Professors McDonald and Tindall, and now Mr. Tedlock. Aldous Huxley said in 1937 that Lawrence's manuscripts "furnish material for a most interesting study in the psychology of literary composition," and Mr. Tedlock has provided a basis for this study. Even if his book has only a limited appeal at the moment, it may help somewhat in the long overdue revival of interest in Lawrence which is possibly presaged by the number of current reissues of his works that have been out of print. The present neglect of Lawrence is understandable on the ideological side, but it now seems as if readers weary of the poor quality of today's books will at last have a chance to discover that Lawrence is one of the few authors who have written with richness and magic of the world that we see about us.

Harry T. Moore, of the English department of Babson Institute, is editor of the forthcoming collection of "D. H. Lawrence's Letters to Bertrand Russell."

Fiction Portents

WRITERS FOR TOMORROW. Edited, with a foreword by Baxter Hathaway. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. 1948. 224 *pp.* $2.75.

STANFORD SHORT STORIES. Edited by Wallace Stegner. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. 1948. 154 *pp.* $3.00.

Reviewed by HARRISON SMITH

WHAT kind of creative literature is being written in the universities today and what does it promise for the future of American fiction? In these two anthologies of short stories from the presses of an Eastern and a Western university there is good evidence of sound writing, imaginative talents, and originality.

There is a marked difference between the two collections. "Stanford Short Stories, 1948," edited by Professor Wallace Stegner of Stanford University, includes the contributions of thirteen writers, nearly all of whom are older and more experienced than the thirty young men and women represented in "Writers for Tomorrow," whose work has emerged from Cornell's Writers' Workshop. Indeed, the Stanford collection is almost as professional an anthology of contemporary writing as the yearly "O. Henry Award Prize Stories," Martha Foley's "The Best Short Stories," or Edwin Seaver's "Cross Section." Perhaps for that reason Professor Stegner has furnished biographies of his accomplished thirteen, while Cornell's Professor Baxter Hathaway has nothing at all to say about the thirty students whose manuscripts were submitted in the Creative Writing classes of the Workshop.

Maxwell Arnold of Stanford is twenty-nine and expects to graduate this year. His effective and powerful story "Never Hit a Cripple" has been published in *Harper's* after winning the Stanford Humanities short story award. Eugene Burdick left the University two years ago. In that brief time his work has been published in *Collier's* and *Tomorrow;* he has won a prize in the 1947 O. Henry Award contest, the Houghton Mifflin Fellowship for his first novel, and a Rhodes Scholarship. Jean Byers is an instructor in Stanford's English Department, whose "End of May" was previously published in *Harper's.* Carl Heinz, author of "New Man," was drafted in 1942, after two years in Stanford and is now in Columbia's School of Journalism.

Perhaps Professor Stegner has been correct in labeling these stories and writers as products of Stanford, but at times he appears to have

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gone far afield, since there are several other colleges which might be able to claim them, too. As he points out in his preface, ten out of his thirteen authors are veterans, so that almost inevitably they are writing about the war or its aftermath. Several of them illustrate in one way or another how the war has made their comrades ruthless and without conscience. In this reader's opinion, the lead story, Mr. Arnold's "Never Hit a Cripple," is the best in the volume. It tells of a group of cripples from a veterans' hospital who invade a bar one night and deliberately use the compassion and terror that their maimed bodies produce to beg drinks and engage in vicious terrorism. Another strong story is Jean Byers's "End of May," in which a veteran is followed by a neglected twelve-year-old girl to whom he has been innocently kind, only to be accused by her aunt of seducing her. Both writers succeed in creating mounting tension.

The more extensive collection from Cornell University might be called amateurism at its best. The stories are more tenuous and episodic; they emerge from dramatic or moving scenes, memories, or events that have been recalled. Many are not in the true sense short stories at all, though few, if any, of them have borrowed the brittle perfection of *The New Yorker's* anecdotal kind of fiction that young writers a few years ago were trying hard to imitate. Many might be called character studies, akin to June Fairchild's sensitive and sympathetic portraits of two old men in "The Blue Hydrangeas" and "The Joy Ride." There are fewer experiences of childhood, always a temptation to young beginners, than in some of the professional anthologies. On the whole, this collection is one of the most encouraging revelations of the tendencies of new writers that we have seen in some time.

In neither of these volumes is there any obvious attempt at writing merely for art's sake; nor can any of the writing be called experimental, in the sense of the tortuous experimenting with words or new forms that led so many of the talented beginners of a decade ago into what amounted to incoherence. All of these stories are genuine attempts to express in plain English what is in the minds and hearts of the writers. The influence of Saroyan, Steinbeck, and especially the effect of Hemingway's use of clipped and almost brutal sentences seems, on the evidence of these two books, almost to have disappeared. In their separate ways they suggest that contemporary creative writing in the universities is at a high level.

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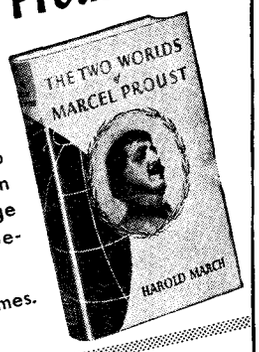

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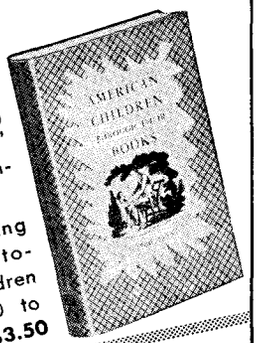

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Ideas and Studies.

Shuman's "The Management of Men" and Schrecker's "Work and History" are equally concerned with what one might call "the management of work," but on totally different levels of thought. Paul Schrecker thinks of historical change as conditioned by man's work, much in the manner of Toynbee's "challenge and response" theory. With Toynbee, Schrecker belongs to that small group of thinkers who have advanced beyond historical research and scientific technology to attempt a synthetic view of man's total development. No better introduction to this type of thinking could be found than Neff's "The Poetry of History," also reviewed below.

Private Enterprise and "Acts of Work"

THE MANAGEMENT OF MEN. By Ronald B. Shuman. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1948. 208 *pp.* $3.

WORK AND HISTORY: An Essay on the Structure of Civilization. By Paul Schrecker. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1948. 322 *pp.* $5.

Reviewed by MILTON R. KONVITZ

MR. SHUMAN, chairman of the department of business management at the University of Oklahoma, addresses himself in "The Management of Men" to administrators of private enterprise so as to furnish them "reason for review of past policies in the light of current events and tendencies and a stimulus to action to achieve a lastingly effective compromise in the economic-social relations of men under management." If Professor Shuman should accomplish this purpose, he would easily qualify for sainthood and the Hall of Fame and would have the gratitude of all persons except Communists and professors.

There is, however, little cause for alarm: there is grave doubt that "The Management of Men" will serve as the stimulus to the achievement of any "lastingly effective" solution of the "economic-social" problems faced by "men under management." There is still room for other stimuli. The Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, set up by the Taft-Hartley Act to conduct "a thorough study and investigation of the *entire* field of labor-management relations, including but not limited to the means by which *permanent* friendly cooperation between employers and employees and stability of labor relations may be secured throughout the United States," will, I fear, need to continue to fulfill the legal tasks imposed on its members by act of Congress. While the seven Senators and the seven Representatives are looking for "the means by which permanent friendly cooperation between employers and employees" is effected, Professor Shuman's students and readers can continue their search for the "lastingly effective compromise," and the rest of us can worry about coal and railroad strikes, the relations between profits and wages, the high cost of living and the high cost of dying.

While the utopian hopes of the author, like all other utopian hopes, will—*Deo gratias!*—not be fulfilled, the book may help business and industrial managers to understand their functions better by seeing them in their generalized forms as "planning," "acts of decision," and "transfer"; it may spur them on to seek insight into incentives and motivations and to achieve an understanding of the mechanics and need of compromise. To win the good things that the book offers, however, the reader will need to pay the price of occasional annoyance from statements that lack meaning or significance, like the following:

> Ordinary observation supports the view that frequently encountered types of organizations vary in attractive power not only for individuals but for masses of individuals. If in daily life constant reference must be made to one institution, sheer familiarity—the effect of repetition of impact—is at work.

Progress in knowledge is made not by the reporting of the findings of "ordinary observation" or reference to the familiar but by subjecting such experiences to rigorous examination. Our ordinary observation is that the sun rises and sets and that the earth is flat. If the unexamined life is not worth living, the unexamined ordinary observations are not worth reporting.

* * *

THE volume by Professor Paul Schrecker of Columbia University belongs in the small class of important recent works concerned with the philosophy of history and civilization

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typified by Ernst Cassirer's "An Essay on Men" and Erich Kähler's "Man the Measure." Schrecker's "Work and History" is a notable intellectual achievement.

Schrecker finds that in each of the provinces of civilization (the state, science, religion, economy, language, and the esthetic province) historical change is effected by work, the criteria of which are: (1) the expenditure of energy directed to overcome resistance to change; (2) effort designed to operate a change within its province; (3) the work required by a province of civilization—it is work which ought to be done, and (4) the work implying that the object is perfectible through the expenditure of energy in fulfilment of a norm.

Every "act of work" is a "syncretistic actualization and specification" of several norms found in the provinces of civilization. These provinces seem to express "aboriginal" human needs and desires; the structure of human nature is fundamentally unchangeable; none of the aboriginal needs, therefore, may for any considerable duration be superseded by any other. Thus, thinking, I suppose, of Communism and Nazism, Schrecker says that when the satisfaction of religious needs is obstructed by a civilization, "the path to salvation will be camouflaged as a superstitious pseudo-science, or as some political or economic panacea." If human work is forced into subservience to political aims, or is subjected to the economic principle, civilization runs the risk of being exterminated. "Even an entirely 'scientific' or 'esthetic' civilization would hardly for long be able to curb the other aboriginal needs: it would only lead to the withering away of science and the arts." The work of harmonizing the different provinces cannot slacken without placing civilization in danger, and whenever the unity of civilization is disturbed, an effort will be made to remake a harmony, through evolution or revolution —depending upon the scope of freedom which is enjoyed within a civilization.

One of the exciting things about the book is that in it one finds the harmonization of the provinces which is the book's moral, for Schrecker has brought into an orderly discipline a profound understanding of scientific method, religious insight, a knowledge of the ways of the state and political economy, an appreciation of the arts, and a rare command of and respect for the province of language.

Milton R. Konvitz, Cornell University professor, is author of "On the Nature of Value" and other philosophical writings.

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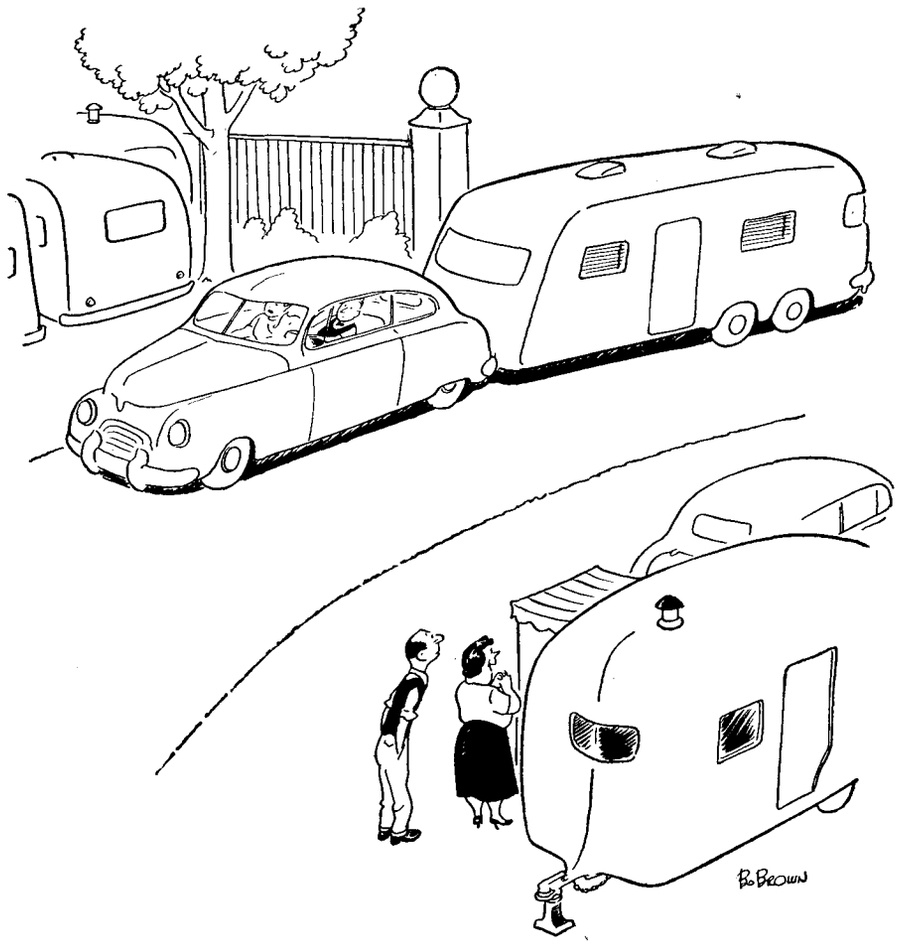
THE POETRY OF HISTORY: The Contribution of Literature and Literary Scholarship to the Writing of History Since Voltaire. By Emery Neff. New York: Columbia University Press. 1947. 258 *pp.* $3.50.

Reviewed by ALLAN NEVINS

THIS volume (itself the fourth of a series, though it can well stand alone) falls into two unequal parts. The first and much the longer is a study of the development of historical writing in Europe from the bald partisan inadequacies and inaccuracies of Bossuet and Hume to the finished, varied, and penetrating work of the best late nineteenth-century masters. The second is a brief analysis of the attempts at a "new synthesis"; of the writings, that is, of Spengler, Toynbee, and their like. This second part invites no deep scrutiny. All efforts at a synthesis have thus far failed. The scientific groupings of Henry Adams, the dark philosophical prophecies of Spengler, the more cheerful and idealistic visions of Toynbee, all fall short of either goal—though Toynbee, at least, has much to teach us in his long journey through the past. Mr. Neff rightly dismisses these efforts to reach some cosmic generalization; he concludes simply that "the future is ours to devise and revise endlessly." It is the first part of his volume which deserves careful attention.

No better survey of the process of enlarging the bounds of history, of giving it ever greater richness, depth, and variety by the use of seminal ideas, and of enhancing its literary quality by a wise use of the imagination, has thus far been written. Mr. Neff is necessarily eclectic. He chooses only fifteen or sixteen authors all told to illustrate the steady evolution of historical scholarship and craftsmanship. Voltaire unquestionably offers the proper starting-point, and Herder may well be placed next after him. Gibbon threw a great bridge across the chasm which had parted the ancient and modern worlds, while he helped shatter the ecclesiastical fetters which had bound inquiry. Vico looked for the plain human beings, the masses, the populace, behind the records of kings and generals. Then came the American and French Revolutions; and after that the masses could not possibly be excluded.

In dealing with historical writing in the nineteenth century, Mr. Neff's



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method is not quite so felicitous as in treating the earlier periods. His eclecticism betrays its disadvantages. At times we find him writing of men—say Carlyle, or Chateaubriand—when he might better be writing of broad schools and sweeping tendencies. At times we question his selection of representative figures. Ought Carlyle really to be called a "romantic" historian? That is not the term most readers would apply to that stern moralist. Michelet is a good example of the "resurrection of the past"; indeed, he said that history ought to be resurrection. But Parkman would in some respects be a better. In the chapter on "History as Art" we find the odd collocation of Renan, Burckhardt, and J. R. Green. That Burckhardt belongs in this chapter none can question; but art is not the main chord of Renan's historical works (some of them are indeed rather inartistic); and while Green is a master of narrative and of portraiture, he is less an artist than Macaulay. The account of the nineteenth century, treated through these somewhat arbitrarily chosen figures, leaves wide gaps. Some tendencies, especially toward the close of the era, are left untouched.

Taken as a whole, however, this study of the unfolding and flowering of history, a noble plant whose roots have been fed by many streams, whose leaves and petals have caught many winds and imprisoned many sunbeams, is admirable. It is itself both a work of scholarship and a work of art. Into two hundred pages (excluding the last section) Mr. Neff has distilled a wealth of reading and reflection. It is refreshing, too, to find how emphatically he throws the weight of his conclusions in favor of history as living literary art as against the demand that history content itself with a mere statement of "scientific" results.

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EDUCATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL AGE was praised by Dr. Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of *The New York Times* in his column. He said: "Here is a significant study that should focus the attention of American educators, industrial leaders and labor spokesmen on the importance of improving the vocational school program. Professors Kähler and Hamburger, through the support of the Institute of World Affairs of the New School for Social Research, have prepared a valuable guide in the field of vocational and technical education . . . This study, which may well serve as a landmark, offers constructive steps to bring these phases of education closer together." *352 pp., $3.75*

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Education.

Since their inception, American university presses have faithfully informed educators and the general public alike about the intellectual winds blowing across the campuses. The position religion at present occupies in the curriculum and the lives of undergraduates is assessed in "College Reading and Religion," reviewed below. Papers read at the inauguration of Illinois's President George D. Stoddard have been gathered into a stimulating volume, "Ferment in Education." In it are disclosed the fears many educators entertain about the means recently proposed for "democratizing" higher education. Background for another question it discusses—a curriculum appropriate for the contemporary world—is provided by a book also reviewed in this issue: a biography of A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, whose impact on the college education of the generation now in control of the nation's life was unsurpassed.

Significant Area of Experience

COLLEGE READING AND RELIGION: A Survey of College Reading Materials. Sponsored by the Edward W. Hazen Foundation and the Committee on Religion and Education of the American Council on Education. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1948. 345 pp. $5.

Reviewed by ORDWAY TEAD

A VARIETY of influences have converged to place the problem of the role of religion in higher education well up at the top of the issues now being searchingly probed on many a campus. A swing away from excessive secularity, positivistic assumptions, scientism, and ethical nihilism in college instruction is clearly gaining momentum. This study of the required reading material in American colleges by fourteen scholars of acknowledged eminence will unquestionably offer evidence and lend aid and comfort to those pressing for alterations of emphasis and content in the conduct of higher education.

This is no indirect attempt to break down the barriers which separate church and state or which keep sectarian indoctrination dissociated from liberal education. The inquiry does not center on the need for direct efforts to make students more "religious." Rather it works from the premise that religion, religions, and individual religious interests, are a continuing fact in human experience and that any proper study of man has therefore to examine this whole significant area dispassionately but thoroughly. It further assumes that because religious influence is so pervasive in many organized fields of knowledge and human effort, it is impossible to understand these if religious factors are ignored.

Hence, the problem posed here is the extent of reading material used in the major area which directly or indirectly takes account of these religious factors. The conclusion is overwhelming that "religion is a neglected field of reading and study on the part of college students." There is found to be "lightness of touch and even ignorance" as to when and where intellectual issues have a "religious bearing or import." Some textbooks reveal a "hostility to religion," implied or suggested through the aggressive development of a positivistic attitude.

Such findings will not surprise those who are close to the academic battlegrounds. This volume in a sense corroborates and confirms suspicions or knowledge already in the minds of many. It prompts to searching of soul for the needed correctives. The authors themselves suggest "the usefulness of this volume not only as individual reading for faculty members but as basic text material for faculty curriculum committees and boards where planning or the total development of the college program may be in process." To which I would add, "Amen."

Two points at least emerge from an examination of this evidence. One is the need for reorienting required readings to bring awareness in all rational candor of the facts and the penumbrae of the religious preoccupations of mankind, and this not merely in existential terms but in terms of value judgments, as William James pointed out in "The Varieties of Religious Experience."

The second point for all to realize is that to expose college students honestly to all the strands of human influence, including the religious, will not of itself necessarily win practitioners to a reverent, humble, loving, devout, and ethically responsible way of life.

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In the beginning was the Word. The Word is uttered in our colleges, if at all, in a babel of tongues. It has hardly been made flesh to dwell among us. For that to happen implies that certain kinds of people embrace teaching as their high vocation. What at bottom we are concerned about is a *committed* attitude toward the enterprise of living. As faculties strive with this book in hand to give fuller knowledge of the developing of the human spirit, let us hope that they do not lose sight of the second problem which is how individuals are stirred to go and do likewise.

It is odd that this book omits any consideration of the reading prescriptions in the courses of religion itself, of which there are a growing number with the greatest diversity of aim and content. Actually, these chapters raise a host of problems which others will not have to solve. And an attack upon them is long overdue.

Here, in short, is a timely and invaluable catalytic agent.

Ordway Tead, editor, teacher, and writer, is chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York City.

Occupational ABC's

EDUCATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL AGE. By Alfred Kähler and Ernest Hamburger. Published for the Institute of World Affairs. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. 1948. 334 *pp.* $3.75.

Reviewed by EDWARD HACHTEL

"DETERMINATION of the means whereby the industry and ingenuity and occupational skills of the great body of the labor force can be developed to the fullest" is the unusual approach which Mr. Kähler and Mr. Hamburger bring to their important subject. Their initial premise is that the "limitations and rigidities of labor itself" may be a more important factor in restraining the productive capacities of the country than the traditional "demand for commodities." In adopting it, they recognize the fallacy of assuming that education should serve only the country's occupational needs. They believe, moreover, that "any realignment of the present system should aim at the simultaneous improvement of education for citizenship, for an understanding of human values, and for productive work."

Beginning with a discussion of vocational education and training and its historical background in American thought, the authors make a brief

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comparison of our system with those of several European countries. Next they offer a detailed survey of the types, curricula, and enrollments of "in-school" vocational and technical education and of "in-employment" training and apprenticeship programs provided by industry. The attitudes of labor and management toward vocational training are examined. These topics are supported by numerous useful and informative tables, including appendices of notes on education in selected European countries.

In contrast to this recapitulation of "what is," Kähler and Hamburger present a number of stimulating and practical suggestions on "what ought to be" in vocational education. The place of the vocational high school in the preparation of workers for productive activities, desirable adjustments in school programs, the broadening of training in occupational skills, the role of apprenticeship—these are among the proposals they suggest and analyze.

To develop a comprehensive system of occupational preparation, the authors assert, it is necessary to align vocational and general high schools more closely. They would accomplish this by reducing the number of shop periods in the vocational high school and increasing the quantity and improving the quality of academic subjects—thus making it possible for the vocational high school to offer a college preparatory course. Such a "fusion of vocational and general education" would both improve the basis for occupational mobility and help make secondary education more democratic.

In spite of its constructive and original qualities, the book's usefulness is handicapped by certain real shortcomings. One is the authors' failure systematically to apply their major premise (breaking down "rigidities of labor" which threaten to restrain full productivity) to the existing of proposed methods of occupational preparation. For example, if they had defined and explored the numerous meanings of "mobility"—which is the antithesis of the rigidities to be overcome in their major premise—they might possibly have developed a single principle for occupational preparation that would have served at all levels.

Even more serious is the author's failure, in analyzing restraints to the development of full production, to discover the greatest potential for increased productivity—the human individual. For in concentrating on the institutional patterns of occupational preparation, Kähler and Hamburger have neglected the motivation of the worker. Leading industrialists are recognizing this as of paramount concern, and in attempting to solve it they are providing the incentives and the working climate which will meet the workers' basic needs for security, individual development, and the sharing of a common goal. As David Cushman Coyle wrote in these pages barely a year ago, "perhaps the most productive [source of power] of all may be the development of management engineering, adding still more production merely by reducing human strain and friction."

It is to the task of developing the "know-how" for releasing the tremendous resources of millions of human beings throughout the world by making the productive process itself a joyous adventure for every individual, that education for an industrial age must be dedicated.

Edward Hachtel, formerly in charge at a Veterans' Administration guidance center, is a private vocational and industrial counselor in New York City.

Creative Vision

THE UNFOLDING OF ARTISTIC ACTIVITY. By Henry Schaefer-Simmern. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1948. 201 *pp.* $5.

Reviewed by PAMELA TAYLOR

IN THIS extraordinarily interesting book Henry Schaefer-Simmern, visiting professor at the University of California, reports his findings on a special five-year art-education program he undertook for the Russell Sage Foundation in 1939.

The two statements he quotes in his introduction are the clues to his whole theory of art education. "Artistic activity begins when man, driven by an inner necessity, grasps with the power of his mind the entangled multiplicity of appearances and develops it into configurated visual existence," according to Conrad Fiedler. And Gustaf Britsch declares

> that artistic activity as a "general attribute of the human mind" reveals itself, to a modest degree, in children's untutored drawings, as well as in beginning stages of art of all times. He demonstrates the existence of definite evolutionary stages by which artistic configuration develops gradually from simple to more complex relationships of form. Thus he indicates a way toward the foundation of an art education which will encourage the natural unfolding of artistic activity as an inherent quality of man.

Professor Schaefer-Simmern then moves on to a discussion of the need for creative experience in our present-day mechanized world, with its in-

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creased leisure, a consideration of the agencies now doing something with art instruction as adult education and recreation (it is pleasant to find here a good word for the much-maligned WPA Art Project), and a resume of the methods of art instruction most frequently used and why they fail.

A second chapter outlines the directions which his methods take. "A work of visual art . . . can be distinguished . . . by a functional interrelationship of all its parts. This visual configuration may be considered the result of an autonomous mental activity, a mental digestion and transformation of sensory experience into a newly created visual entity." That the developing mind of man is accompanied by "organic growth of visual artistic configurations" he demonstrates with numerous children's drawings, with plates from Chinese and Persian painting, and others. Because our education is so largely directed to the acquisition of conceptual knowledge, the creative, visual experience, while its possibility is latent, is seldom realized after childhood. But the unfolding of inherent abilities in creative art has a direct relationship to realization and formation of the whole personality, and is therefore of vital importance.

The four experiments, one for mentally defective persons, made at the Southbury Training School; one for delinquents, made at the New York City Reformatory; one for refugees, and one for business and professional people, are reported on fully. In each case one individual is selected from the group, his or her background described in full detail, a descriptive analysis of progress in class given, and the personality changes effected by the work summed up. Each successive step is illustrated with photographs, so that it is possible to follow in detail the gradual unfolding of the individual's abilities, to see the inept, fumbling first drawings followed by increasingly able work, the childlike, early modeling by definite, competent statement plainly marked with individual conception.

The conclusions stated in the final chapter, both on the individual experiments and in general, give a provocative indication of what might be done with reawakened creative potentialities in the mass of the people not only as constructive use of increased leisure, but because they further critical visual discrimination and hence might well, eventually, effect radical changes in the esthetically reformed environment which is one of the curses of the "modern world." The implications of this book are wide in scope, stimulating, and absorbingly interesting.

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Beyond the Verbal Remedy

FERMENT IN EDUCATION. By George D. Stoddard and others. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1948. 224 *pp.* $3.

Reviewed by HARRY D. GIDEONSE

HERE is a collection of the inaugural addresses at the University of Illinois when George D. Stoddard was installed as its new president after a distinguished career as a scholar and as an administrator at the State University of Iowa and in Albany as New York State Commissioner of Education.

The Regents of the University of Illinois set a high mark when they honored themselves by the choice of so obviously qualified a leader as George D. Stoddard, and the quality of this volume is a measure of the enthusiasm and the esteem of the best talent in the American university world. If I single out only a few papers, for discussion as the core of the volume, I am mindful of the suggestive views of many of the others.

Stoddard sets the theme with a plea for "a matrix theory of education" in which he defines the weakness of our present fragmented curriculum as essentially inherent in the arrested development of the area of common knowledge which is the basic content of elementary and secondary education. He does not limit himself to the rediscovery of our past which is now the common ground of most of our curricular planning, but his striking comparison of graphic or artistic illiteracy with the usual yardstick of verbal illiteracy suggests an impatience with the normal academic preoccupation with verbal remedies for the emotionally bleak landscape of our typical intellectual centers. We do not need a curriculum "built up in neapolitan slices, nor prepared as an emulsion. We are concerned with the human brain — a plastic, growing, changing organism. . . ."

If the last remark seems directed at President Hutchins's theory of "sheer cultivation of intellectual virtues" which is sometimes presented as if the human mind were a knife which merely needs to be given its proper cutting edge to serve in almost any applied capacity, Hutchins's own paper shows a refreshing capacity to learn from the critical discussion he has helped to provoke. The gap between Hutchins's and Conant's views has narrowed with the years, and here is good hard thinking about some of the major soft spots in America's intellectual armor. "What is honored in a country will be cultivated in its universities"—if we want "better bombs, better poison gas, better medicines, better crops, or better aeroplanes," the American university is able, and usually willing, to help. But if we should happen to need clarification of our thought about the purposes of organized society, about the ends of human life, or about the means of reconciling freedom and order, the university in its present preoccupation with *means* is unlikely to provide guidance if strong leadership does not restore such questions to a position of honor and priority.

Neither Conant nor Hutchins is as optimistic as Stoddard about the drift towards so-called democratic control of higher education. They both stress the inadequacy of tuition fellowships as a method of providing equality of opportunity. "We assume that we have democratic education if we do not charge for it and if we make clear that every citizen is entitled, as a matter of right, to as much free education as every other citizen" (Hutchins). Actually the important cost of education to parents is not fees—although that is high enough by current standards—but the student's subsistence and the loss of his earning power, and present equalitarian motives have set a premium on the mediocre in the face of the obvious fact that in a competitive world every creative program calls for contributions by the same small group of really first-rate minds.

Conant sums up the need for qualitative achievement in these words:

> In the whole range of scientific and technological activities there is no substitute for the first-rate man. Ten second-rate men cannot replace him. It is no use pouring second-class men on a problem even if you are under great pressure for a solution. Second-rate men often do more harm than good. Therefore, in this country we shall have rapid or slow advance in all the practical arts depending on the number of really first-rate men who are available.

There is vitality in this volume, and vigorous re-examination of current practice, but it leaves doubt as to the extent to which our academicians are aware of the cracks in the framework in which analytical intellectual activity has prospered for some 300 years. President Conant quotes the motto of a successful war project. It may not be inappropriate, if we stretch it to apply to the intellectual enterprise as a whole: "Behold the turtle—he makes progress only when his neck is out."

Harry D. Gideonse is president of Brooklyn College.

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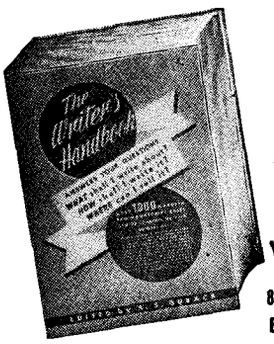

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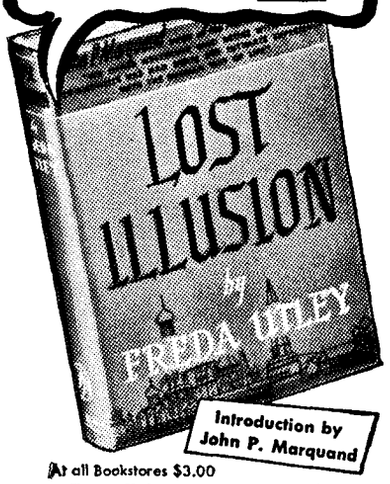

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DUSTING THE IVY

(*Continued from page 11*)

an interesting and rewarding place in which to live, and who find that a university press offers a high challenge. They have discovered that intelligence, imagination, and alertness are still valued, and that professional competence is not less necessary merely because scholarly criteria enter into the decision of what to publish.

Perhaps this matter of staff personnel is emphasized unduly — we all know that the author is the only really indispensable factor in the equation—but I cannot help feeling that the new personnel, especially the young people who came in after the war, promise a strengthening of university presses in coming years. There seem to be more people around now who think that the great fun of scholarly publishing is that after the decision to publish has been taken—and quite possibly taken on grounds that in a commercial sense can be described only as cockeyed—you pretend you did not know the book was supposed to have a ceiling of 800 copies and go ahead and try to sell 1,200 anyway.

Along with the raising of the level of professional competence, and contributing to it, is a new willingness on the part of universities to give their presses the status and the financial support they need. A number of presses attached to important universities have limped along odd bypaths for some years, but have now been set firmly upon the highroad. Other institutions that heretofore have not carried any part of the national responsibility for publishing scholarly research are now founding their own presses or considering whether to do so.

An indication of the importance of this development was the action of the Rockefeller Foundation in making a grant of $30,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies to conduct a survey of university presses. The ACLS is sponsoring this study through the Association of American University Presses, and the work is now going forward with Chester Kerr as director of the survey. Within the next year the results of the survey will be available, and among other incidental benefits for the public will be that subjective and intuitive essays such as this one will be replaced by accurate and firmly controlled facts.

Datus C. Smith, Jr., present president of the American Association of University Presses, is director of the Princeton University Press.

She loved a Chinese Jew

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	Recording Technique	*Surface*	
BACH ARIAS, Vol. 1. BACH ARIA GROUP, Wm. Scheide, Dir. Vox 637 (4)	A really beautiful recording, quite wide range, excellent big liveness, marred only by over-high level, occasional blasting and fuzziness (on wide - range equipment only). Excellent balance, favoring solo instrumental obbligatos, leveling voice to blend.	A	An exceptional album, probably the finest Bach issue of the year. A group of seldom heard, top-flight arias, chosen for variety of instrumental setting and color for each of four types of voice. Unobtrusive piano not objectionable. Instr. playing is superb, voices good.
BYRD, MOTETS AND KEYBOARD PIECES. Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society; G. Wallace Woodworth, Putman Aldrich, harpsichord. Technichord T-11 (3)	Chorus recorded in Fogg Museum—excellent choral liveness. Two mikes. Harpsichord a close-up job; sharp highs, ultra realistic, should be played at quite low volume, wide range.	A—	A welcome and successful album of music by one of greatest English composers, much neglected. Chorus sings with expression, fine phrasing, beautifully plastic; some nervousness. Harpsichord music strikingly different in style from choral; highly ornamented, subtle rhythmic effects.
SCHUMANN, PIANO CONCERTO IN A MINOR. Serkin; Philadelphia Orch., Ormandy. Columbia MMV 734 (4 *plastic*)	These two concerti good choices for plastic: piano is especially benefited by absence of hiss. Both pianos are big, full. Levant somewhat more metallic, more punchy than Serkin. Philadelphia acoustics on dead side, Philharmonic (Grieg) more live. Good balance in both. Big bass.	AA to A—	Not the most mellow interpretation, but full of musical energy. 2nd and 3rd mvts. best. A very contemporary, realistic projection, as opposed to mellow romantic.
GRIEG, PIANO CONCERTO IN A MINOR. Levant; N. Y. Philharmonic, Kurtz. Columbia MMV 741 (4 *plastic*)		AA	A brash, confident reading, brilliant, superficial—but then, the music is hardly profound. This is probably better than overluscious versions often heard.

BYRD AND BACH

THE BYRD and Bach albums above bring to records some exceptionally great music, little known, with all the advantages of recent recording technique. William Byrd, surely one of the great composers, whose choral music ranks with Lassus and Palestrina but reflects a remarkably different, more personal English spirit, is not well known in this country, though those who have sung the works on these records will not forget their poignancy in a lifetime. *"Non vos relinquam"* — "I will not leave you comfortless"—is one of the most profound expressions of religious tenderness ever to have come from the Anglo-Saxon world. The Byrd instrumental music, written at the beginning of the modern keyboard era, is less personal, less highly developed, more ornamental. In the absence of a meaningful text it seems to us somewhat at a loss for expression — so intimately were words and music then interwoven. Yet the subtlety of its rhythms, the elaborate and skilful ornamentation give it more depth than may at first be apparent.

The Bach Aria Group, these records prove, is one of the most musically sensitive and well-rehearsed ensembles to be heard in Bach in many years. The hundreds of Bach cantatas, each with its own dramatic story and continuity, are a tough problem in performance. The individual numbers, in excision, suffer much in dramatic force. Yet the whole is singularly unperformable under today's conditions. Perhaps this group's approach is the best solution; separate solo arias are presented entirely out of context, contrasted in instrumental and vocal color and in mood. Similarly, the choral numbers, the chorales, and even an occasional instrumental sinfonia, have been excised in the past and made far better known than could otherwise be the case.

EDWARD TATNALL CANBY.

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Film Forum

University Film Productions

The Saturday Review's Guide to selected 16mm. sound films produced on the campus

Title	*Description*
ANTIOCH College Yellow Springs, Ohio	"Campus Frontiers" (3 reels, sound, color) Designed to acquaint prospective students with the aims and activities of Antioch's unique work-study program. Work on outside jobs is related to class-room study in a new approach toward education for life.
University of CHICAGO (Encyclopedia Britannica Films. 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.)	The University of Chicago has produced a great number of scientific films which are now distributed by EBF. They are classified into three main groups: (a) biological sciences series, (b) physical sciences series, and (c) human biology series.
University of IOWA Iowa City, Iowa	The industrial engineering laboratory at the University of Iowa has specialized in the production of films on time and motion study principles and applications.
VASSAR College Poughkeepsie, New York	The Department of Child Study at Vassar College in cooperation with Sarah Lawrence College Nursery School has made four films on the study of Normal Personality Development. 1. "Balloons: Aggression and Destruction Games." 2. "Finger Painting" (silent, color). 3. "Frustration Play Techniques." (The first part shows blocking games, and the second part hostility games). 4. "This Is Robert" (8 reels) (traces the development of a difficult child from his arrival in nursery school at two through his first year in a public school at seven).
NEW YORK University Washington Square, New York	The Educational Film Institute of NYU, endowed by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, has produced four documentary films. "Valleytown" (deals with technological unemployment), "Machine: Master or Slave" (the problems management faces in its approach to the human and financial factors involved), "And So They Live" (the real affection and respect among members of a family living under unfortunate social and economic circumstances), "The Children Must Learn" (the unsatisfactory relationship between education and the necessities of life which characterize American education in many parts of the country). The Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association has prepared a series of excerpts especially edited from full-length Hollywood features to provoke discussion on human relations. These may be rented only for educational purposes where no admission is charged.
University of OREGON Portland, Oregon	"Human Growth" (2 reels, sound, color). A pioneering work in the field of sex education on the junior-high-school age level. This film is part of a unit which includes a teacher's study guide and a set of slides. A classroom situation is re-enacted showing a teacher explaining human reproduction to a group of adolescent boys and girls. An animated sequence describes the anatomy and physiology of the male and female reproductive organs; the process of menstruation is illustrated and explained; also shown are the fertilization of the ovum, development of the fetus, and the birth of the baby. Two years of careful planning, with educators and psychiatrists working on a grant from the Brown Trust, preceded the production. A new technique is utilized to stimulate discussion with the teacher: participation among the teen-age boys and girls is assured by this healthy, scientific approach to the most important problem for the emotional integration of the future citizen. A. B. C.

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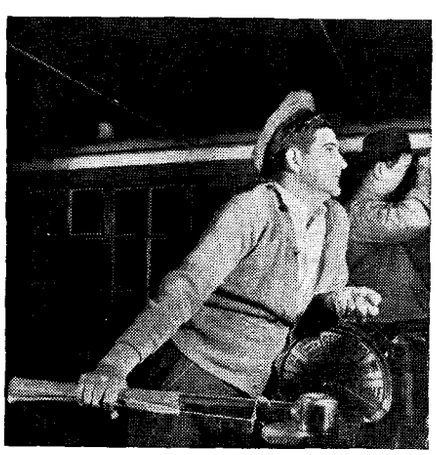
BOOKED for TRAVEL

WOMAN IN THE WHEEL HOUSE

THE romance between Ma Greene and Ole Man River started some fifty-eight years ago when Ma first took to the river. She had married a river pilot who owned his own boat, and when things got busy and competition grew keen she decided to take out a pilot's license herself. For many years Capt. Ma Greene sailed as skipper of the *Argand*—"the lady captain's boat." She knew the Mississippi, its tides, whims, currents, and people. Last year, at seventy-nine, Capt. Mary Greene, the only lady pilot sailing inland waters, had her license renewed again. On the ancient *Gordon C. Greene*, named for her late husband, Capt. Mary was occasional pilot and ofttime hostess. If most of the pilot-house duties fell to her son, Capt. Tom, it was Ma Greene who radiated the river. She was as full of anecdotes as a whittler.

This week, with Capt. Mary aboard, the *SS Delta Queen*, newest ship of the Greene Line, which now plies Midwestern waters with cruise passengers, is off on a twelve-day maiden voyage from Cincinnati to Muscle Shoals. Its sternwheel will tumble the waters of the Ohio down through Louisville to Cave-in-Rock, the old river pirates' den, then on to Paducah. The fourth day out, the *Queen* will skim onto Kentucky Lake and Pickwick Lake into the heart of the man-made TVA. She will put in at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., where passengers can debark for a tour of Shiloh before the ship swings up through Evansville and heads back to Cincinnati.

After the maiden run, the all-steel, air-conditioned *Delta Queen* will make twelve one-week cruises leaving Cincinnati every Saturday night for Cairo, Ill., the TVA Kentucky Lake, and the Tennesse River. In the fall the *Queen* will make four twenty-day cruises down the river to New Orleans, stopping at Louisville, Paducah, and Natchez to see the cypress-hung, ante-bellum mansions. During the three-day lay-over in New Orleans the boat will dock within walking distance of the Vieux Carré. The *Queen* can be used as a hotel at no extra charge. There are stops on the way back at Baton Rouge, Memphis, Louisville, and Madison, Ind.



"You can't get seasick . . ."

The *Gordon Greene*, meanwhile, will operate out of St. Louis, sailing on week-end trips to Hannibal, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., and on longer excursions to St. Paul, Muscle Shoals, Chattanooga, and New Orleans.

Round-trip fares run about $10 a day for staterooms on the cabin decks, slightly higher on the Texas decks. Staterooms, by the way, were once named for states. When Texas annexed itself to the Union, all the cabins on the river steamers had been named. Since Texas was to be the largest state, the river people decided to name a whole deck after her. Staterooms have long since just been numbered.

Food aboard the Greene Line, as you might suspect, features Southern cooking, with an emphasis on fried chicken, fritters, pancakes, and home-baked breads. The coffee urn is filled all day and is virtually public property. Dining, dancing, and entertainment go on in the narrow corridors which Mark Twain called "the resplendent tunnel." You will, of course, find bingo and horse racing, and in case you are losing track of the subject there are movies, lantern slides, and lectures about river lore. Come Sundays the boats usually tie up at river-bank towns so the passengers can attend church. If that's unfeasible, Capt. Mary gets everybody together in the resplendent tunnel and reads from the XXIII Psalm.

You can't get seasick on the Greene Line because river ships don't pitch or roll. What's more the company has never had a passenger injured. When the fog comes up the pilot steers for shore, and has a line tossed around the nearest tree. Things keep humming on board, no matter the weather, what with costume parties, grab-bag games, poetry contests, and square dancing. Ma likes to give prizes for everything, mostly copies of "Pilotin' Comes Natural," or books by Mark Twain. Sometimes she autographs them. When the fog lifts a deck hand loosens the line, smoke bellows from the tall stacks, and the steamboat, Ma Greene, and the river keep on rolling along.

HORACE SUTTON.

—*Photos from "Towboat River."*

". . . an old and honorable tradition."

New Kind of Life

GHOSTS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI. Photographs and text by Clarence J. Laughlin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1948. 100 *pp.* $10.

TOWBOAT RIVER. Pictures and text by Edwin and Louise Rosskam. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 1948. 295 *pp.* $7.50.

Reviewed by PARE LORENTZ

EXCEPT for some annoying double-exposures, the photographs in "Ghosts Along the Mississippi" are clear, neat, and well-reproduced. The 100 plates consist almost entirely of panoramic views of old Louisiana plantation houses, with some details occasionally of gardens and interiors.

On first glancing through it I felt it a limited book, in that it contains no pictures of the river, the land, the people, the *life* of the plantations, but merely the old houses. But then I read it, lock, stock, and barrel. Somewhat shaken, I put it away carefully and read it again the next day. Then it became clear why there was no life in the photographs: in my time I never have read such outrageous, pretentious mish-mash; such a panting outpouring of lavender and old fudge; above all, such flagrant necrology, save, perhaps, for the billboard advertisements set out by Los Angeles undertakers.

But let the author, Clarence John Laughlin, speak:

> This book will attempt to present the evolution of Louisiana plantation culture in terms of the contrast, and the adhesion, of two

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subtly related, yet unlike elements —that which may roughly be called historico-architectural, and that which pulsates around poetic vision.

Some of the captions for the photographs will give you an indication of the gay prose to come: "The Mirror of Grayness," "The Bones of The Dead," "The Ruinous Columns," "In Tragic Light," Farewell to the Past," "In Sorrowful Light," "Grandeur and Decay," "The Moss Weeps."

This one is a variation; this one is about people, *alive*. In commenting on the Misses Bowman who own and occupy Rosedown Plantation, Mr. Laughlin has this extraordinary comment: "Today, the three old sisters —now like shells eaten hollow by memory. . . ."

On "Elegy for the Old South": "And the moss falls, in a ghastly rain of intolerable grieving."

One more is called "Classic Privy," and is just that. Says Mr. Laughlin, tenderly, poignantly, and luminously:

> No existing small building tells us so much, perhaps, nor so gracefully, of the height achieved in the art of living by Louisiana plantation culture, than this exquisite little privy; so delicately set off by the lustrous and lovely grays of the moss, and the dark figure of the cherub with his sheaf of wheat—the whole ensemble fascinating not only to the graphic sense of the photographer, but to the appreciation for beauty to anyone who beholds it. . . .

And so as Mr. Laughlin slowly sinks in the bayou, we bid a fond adieu to the moldy shores of Louisiana.

It is a relief to turn from the melancholia of abandoned nineteenth-century Louisiana mansions to the healthy, contemporary working life of the old river as presented by the Rosskams in "Towboat River."

Not only are the 250-odd photographs alive and at times beautiful; the information itself makes this book an important record of the constantly changing life of the world's greatest river system. The book is divided into thirteen sections, and the authors attempt to present in text and pictures character portraits of towboat people, and a complete operational study of their work. They used a Soundscriber to record actual anecdotes and life stories of many of their people and these stories are well worth reading. But unless you know quite a bit about the Mississippi you may find the factual comment meandering and a little confusing; if you do know much of the political, economic, or engineering history, you will find it fairly desultory and aimless at times.

More irksome, the authors failed to keep their locations straight. Thus

"Personally, I'm a 'late-season' man, too!

"I've been over in all seasons, of course, and the time you've picked to go to Britain I think, is best of all. Things aren't so crowded then, as you know, yet there's a full round of activities . . . so much to do and see. August, September and October are all delightful. The British countryside is particularly beautiful, and from the tourist angle, why, you get better accommodations every time! Just as a matter of arithmetic: fewer travelers, more availabilities—transportation, rooms, service! Not everybody's able to get away in the late season. I'd say you're to be congratulated on being one of the fortunate ones!"

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one jumps from Ohio to the Lower River and back up to Pittsburgh, all in the same section, and while it may represent the meandering flavor of river stories, it does not give you an honest reportage of the very great difference in people, land, and water in those areas.

The very first section is a sort of conversational history of the Mississippi, but the authors glide easily over the pork-barrel politics of the levee system, the bitter fight between the upland-control, or TVA experts, and the corps of engineers and the Senator Ellenders. They quote a few salaries and remark on the changes in working conditions, and casually point out that most of the barge line employees belong to the CIO National Maritime Union, as though it were the Epworth League.

But for all these desultory or incomplete sections, "Towboat River" is an authoritative and interesting presentation of a new kind of life on the Mississippi, and anyone who has even a casual interest in the subject will find this story of 2,000-horsepower Diesels, clean bunks, bull horns, and radiotelephones absorbing.

I could understand these technological changes but one bit of news did startle me: these new, efficient towboats carry *women.*

> And they bring something with them, even the old and blowsy ones. The ache is less pressing in a man on a long trip if there are women aboard. It has little to do with sex, much to do with home. Take a bunch of men and herd them together, altogether away from all women, and you will get something savage and unpredictable. . . .

At the risk of being ungallant, and perhaps unfair, I feel if Mr. Rosskam had left his wife aboard once or twice and gone ashore with the crew for a beer, he might have gotten more of the vitality that necessarily goes with wrestling 12,000 tons of steel down a meandering river than is present in "Towboat River."

For all their cleanliness, sobriety, and mandatorily polite language, these towboat crews fighting the high water currents and shaping up for bridges, guiding whole city blocks of steel, oil, sulphur, and produce up and down that treacherous highway, represent an old and honorable tradition that neither flood, drought, the railroads, or the U. S. Senate ever have changed to any great degree.

Pare Lorentz, writer and film director, produced the documentaries "The River," "The Plow that Broke the Plains," and "The Fight for Life." Last May he resigned as chief of the film section of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division.

"SHAKESPEARE: 23 Plays and the Sonnets" (Harcourt, Brace, $7.50), edited by G. B. Harrison, should reach, delight, and instruct a far larger audience than the one composed of college students for which it has been specifically designed. I know of no other single volume which contains so much material relevant to the study and understanding of Shakespeare's work. A number of the comparatively inferior plays are missing, as are all the poems with the exception of the sonnets, but these things are easily found elsewhere; while the body of useful Shakespearean information, with which Mr. Harrison supplies us, is to be found concentrated nowhere else.

In his general introduction he has presented in full the factual records of Shakespeare's life, for the benefit of those who hold fuzzily to the notion that "we know nothing about him," instead of realizing that we know more about him than about "any other Elizabethan dramatist." He has provided a description, running to many pages, of Shakespeare's England: sections being devoted to the City of London, Westminster, St. Paul's, the Queen, the Earl of Essex, the Privy Council, nobility, parliament, bishops; the organization of the State, religion, sanitation, crime and punishment; country life, family life, education, roads, plague, wars, books, Army, and the Inns of Court. He has traced the rise of Elizabethan drama, provided brief accounts of dramatists and players, written the history of the playhouses and the theatrical wars, explained the textual problems which confront a Shakespearean editor, traced the development of Shakespeare's art, followed his fate at the hands of succeeding generations of critics, and proferred an excellent "reading list," composed for the general student.

His twenty-eight appendices contain a store of information on such subjects as the Elizabethan idea of the universe, heraldry, cuckolds and horns, falconry, marriage customs, bearbaiting and bullbaiting, fencing, dancing, alchemy, Elizabethan money values and wages, and the history behind the history plays. Each drama, and the sonnets, has its own sound introduction. In addition, knowing that "students often miss much because they are unfamiliar with the appearance of many things which were part of everyday life in Shakespeare's England," the editor has included twenty-two pages of plates, which illustrate objects ranging from London Bridge and the stage of the Globe to household furniture, musical instruments, weapons, and coins.

Anyone who wishes to view the Elizabethan playhouse in its historical perspective may do so by turning to the new and revised edition of Allardyce Nicoll's "The Development of the Theatre" (Harcourt, Brace, $10), a survey of theatrical art from the days of the Dionysian theatre at Athens down to the era of Reinhardt, Jones, Simonson, Mielziner, and the Dead End Kids. With its authoritative but often lively text, and its rich variety of more than three hundred illustrations, this volume is invaluable both to the student and layman.

Haddam House (the Association Press) has extracted from Constance Garnett's translation of "The Brothers Karamazov" the famous and self-sufficient prose-poem "The Grand Inquisitor," and published it in a most attractive volume ($1.50), with two somber woodcuts by Fritz Eichenberg, and "reflections on the story" by William Hubben. Mr. Hubben does not really come to grips with the central problem of man's flight from freedom, nor with the Inquisitor's argument to Jesus: "Hadst Thou taken the world and Caesar's purple, Thou wouldst have founded the universal state and have given universal peace. For who can rule men if not he who holds their conscience and bread in his hands." But every reader of this profound masterpiece will find himself deep in his own reflections, with no other aid than Dostoievsky's. Bernard Guilbert Guerney has declared, by the way, that the Garnett translation of "Karamazov" is "one of the wretchedest ever made from any language into another," but a comparison of his own version of the "Inquisitor" ("The Portable Russian Reader," Viking Press, $2) with Mrs. Garnett's would seem hardly to justify—as regards this one portion of the novel, at least—the violence of his condemnation.

Pearl Buck's "Sons," sequel to "The Good Earth," has been reprinted by Grosset ($1.49); her "Pavilion of Women" by Sun Dial Press (Garden City, $1). . . . Add to Bantam Books (25¢): Hersey's "Hiroshima."

BEN RAY REDMAN.

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the Phoenix Nest

DIALOGUE

HEART, proud heart, what doom
has brought you here
To beg a crust, and that from
but one hand?

It is a hand that once was trebly dear:
This is the place where I was used to
stand.

Where is the cloak of pride that was
so fine
You swore it would outlast the dark-
est storm?

The cloak was borrowed: it was never
mine.
Pride is for show, and will not keep
one warm.

Where is the banner, the embroidered
name
Forever on your sleeve, by which you
swore?

The syllables now are but a rusted
frame
Holding the sense and shape, but not
the core
Of love, whose tattered rags I wear,
though mad:
He was the only master I ever had.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

* * *

From a former contributor comes this second open letter to a great American:

Old House Cove,
Saint Michaels, Maryland.

Henry D. Thoreau, Esquire
Walden, R.F.D. #1
Concord, Massachusetts . . .
Please forward

Dear Henry:

Sad news came my way the other day, and the times being what they are, perhaps I should not trouble you with the details. Anyway, a friend who made an automobile trip to New England last summer reports that Walden and its environs have succumbed to the hot dog, Joe's Place, and the Shady Rest, cabins with showers. While I am sure that you were never a slow reader in school, this modern technical language must limit your understanding and I include a few explanatory sentences. . . . An automobile is something like a locomotive, only it can and does run almost anywhere, without the labor of laying tracks. It sounds a horn instead of a whistle. When an automobile meets a locomotive, it is supposed to stop but seldom does. Many moderns have found this to be a quick solution for all of their earthly troubles. Almost every family in our country is possessed by an automobile, even if they do not own a home, and it has often been said that the entire population of the United States, including Indians not taxed, could ride in automobiles, all at the same time. Sometimes, I envision this endless caravan, inscribing a giant circle on the North American continent. Where are they going? What destiny guides them? Suffice it to say that our countrymen have discovered that by moving constantly and rapidly they can avoid cornering themselves for most of the life span. Many confine introspection to a few moments each morning, when they consider life over a cup of black coffee, but this is fleeting,—soon they are lost in the terrors of the comic strip.

This brings me to the real reason for writing you a second letter. Tell me, Henry, during the Walden sojourn, did your family and friends call you an escapist, or is this a more recent cliché? Two years ago, when I announced that I had decided to live alone in the woods for a while, my wife called me an escapist and suggested that I see a psychiatrist. To humor her, I did have a seance with one of the mind doctors and he agreed with her. I argued that the mission was one of discovery but he could not see it my way. He stated that to achieve maturity I must pay my debt to society. I pointed out that I was just completing a twenty-two-year stretch as a public school teacher. Even convicted murderers, if they behave themselves, are seldom institutionalized for so long a period. He changed the subject and inquired about my hobbies. When I mentioned woodcraft, the good man lost his temper and I went home.

After that, it became common knowledge that I was an escapist, and friends would nod sympathetically when I mentioned my woodland retreat. On my last day as a public school teacher, a senior boy, a great favorite of mine, came to say goodbye.

"You're an escapist, Prof," he said, grinning.

"Who isn't?" I replied, for by that time I had found an answer to my liking.

All of this did not alter my original decision and in August 1946 I came to this little cabin on the Chesapeake. That fall, I studied masonry and built a fireplace (Heatilator). Now (January) I am in the middle of a second winter of living alone in the woods.

Last summer, I invited the dissenting one to visit the woods and she replied that she had no desire to live with an escapist. The next week she flew away to Hawaii in a huff. When I appealed to our rector for guidance, that practical gentleman suggested that plumbing was very important, after forty.

Henry, there is a question I want to ask you. Probably the word, "escapist," is of recent origin but I know, from frequent readings of Walden, that you are familiar with the problem. Of course, we can't be objective, any more than our psychiatrists and spiritual leaders, but from where you stand, Henry, who do you think are the real escapists?

The way I see it, the real escapists are the millions who desperately and continually try to flee from themselves. They spend an entire lifetime in this futile effort. How often we hear of a man, stricken with a serious illness, finally face to face with himself, and often profiting immensely, not from the illness, but from the inforced contact with all that he is. Recovered, he says that he has had time to get things straightened out—with himself, of course. Unfortunately, most people do not achieve this until their final illness and then it is too late.

Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote, "No man lives in the external truth, among salts and acids, but in the warm, phantasmagoric chamber of his brain, with the painted windows and the storied walls." As youths, we know this chamber, and then, as adults, we bolt the door and draw the window blinds, or try to. Some find that continued movement across the earth's surface gives them the illusion of escaping themselves; others become drunkards to blur the vision, inward; the busy executive, devoting his days to a mass of unimportant details, may forget his boyhood dreams; religion of a sort has long been used as an opiate, and mass hatred seems to be on the increase as a release from individual responsibilities.

Yes, Henry, this planet of ours is filled to overflowing with escapists but as long as they hold a regular job, the epithet is not hurled. But let a man walk away from the ant-heap and go to the woods. Let him build a little cabin, close its door, and manfully face himself. That man will be called an escapist, even though he discovers his immortal soul.

Truly,
GILBERT BYRON.

* * *

TOME STONE

His is "a monumental work,"
The critics rightly said,
For it, like other monuments,
Reposes with the dead.

RICHARD ARMOUR.

* * *

WHISKEY AD

I marvel when I see
Those super-men so Sphinxian.
They seem, invariably,
Just bored to distinction.

EDITH GARFIELD BLANCHARD.

* * *

WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT.

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VETERAN, A.B., A.M., Researcher, Far East Specialtry; art, seeks employment any variety, any place. Box 459-A.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGIST, Ph.D., and wife, both 43, accustomed to working together, seek way *to continue that pattern. Any work acceptable* (living wage) from research to caretaking. Box 460-A.

ENGLISH TEACHER wants position offering opportunity for service. Not necessarily teaching. Interested in writing, play production, literary research. Drive car, type at reasonable speed; varied interests, abilities. References. Box 461-A.

MOTHER, two small children, interesting renting comfortable tenant or guest house on yearly lease. Drive, type. Will serve as secretary-on-hand. Box 462-A.

MALE, 21, seeks country summer or travel; secretarial, chauffeur. General services. Box 463-A.

CHICAGO LAWYER, wife, child, need house or apartment Chicago or suburbs. Prefer renting. References. Box 464-A.

TEACHER OF LATIN AND SPANISH, traveled, experienced, desires summer work. Box 465-A.

CONGENIAL ROOMMATE wanted by girl, 27, commercial artist, active, many interests. 3 room apartment in Chelsea, N.Y.C. telephone. $55. Box 466-A.

CULTURED, middle-aged woman, excellent background, desires companion position. Anywhere. Box 467-A.

THREE AMBITIOUS GENTLEMAN, Cornell, Dartmouth, want money. Anything, anywhere over Summer. Box 468-A.

PHOTOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENTS WANTED, Western-Central New York. Movies—Stills. Box 814, Rochester 3, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, student, seeks interesting, unusual employment. Do anything. Willing to learn. Box 469-A.

GOLDEN GATE IN '48. Young man motoring leisurely cross-country from N.Y.C. this summer desires companion share expenses. Box 470-A.

BOARD, LODGING given energetic carpenter, assist building addition. Maine Lake. Box 471-A.

UNDERGRADUATE, veteran, likes children. Will travel, drive, type for month starting August 23. Box 472-A.

AMHERST JUNIOR wants Cape Cod summer job. Drive car, teach sailing, swimming. Lives Centerville. Box 473-A.

WILL MATURE, LIBERAL, educated male drop line to alert, understanding female seeking companionship? Box 474-A.

TUTOR-TRAVEL COMPANION, 24. Philosophy major. Tutor secondary Latin, Greek, Mathematics. Driver. Good athlete. Pleasant personality. Will consider anything; travel anywhere. Box 475-A.

ON GRAND MANAN ISLAND, off the Maine Coast, a group of old homes offer congenial environment for those craving quiet, restful vacation amidst rugged natural scenery. Not modern. Rates $28. per week. Shore trips. Fishing facilities. Apply Kathleen Small, North Head, Grand Manan, New Brunswick, Canada.

MOTHER AND SON (14) TEAM desire summer position, private home or resort. Useful. References. Box 292-A.

NEUROTICA, the most stimulating quarterly in America. Don't miss it! Subscription $2.00 a year. 4438½ Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

COUPLE TO SHARE SMALL, isolated Vermont house with mother, 2 girls. Mountains, beach. No rent. Share living expense and housework, June to August. Car helpful. Box 476-A.

CONNECTICUT HILLS, two hours from N.Y.C. Delightful four-room cottage, electrically-equipped. Fireplace. Pool. Superb view. Season $450. Girvin, Gaylordsville, or New Milford 96-J-3.

"FOUR SQUARE HOUSE" invites you to enjoy quiet New England charm and comfort. Overlooking magnificent panorama of Green Mountains, nearby quaint little town, an inspiration for creative literature, art, phoography. Unity Stage, Claremont, N. H.

WANTED TWO ADULTS share 4-room house facing Lake Peekskill with lady. F. Horovitz, N.Y.C. GRamercy 7-2640.

INTERESTED IN POETRY, philosophy, science? Country home in Pennsylvania's Chester County. Ideal vacation spot. $25 per week; week-end guests, $7.50. Box 386-A.

SUMMER SUBLET: Attractive three-room furnished apartment with private porch in center of Hanover, New Hampshire (Dartmouth College) for scholar and wife. Available June 10. $100 a month. Box 146, Hanover, N. H.

BROWN DEVILS, the "candy cake". No substitute for sweet creamery butter used in this rich chocolate pecan confection. Flavor? Decidedly unique. Box of 15 lovely devils $.85, 2 boxes $1.60. Seraphim, Minier, Ill.

MUST BORROW BEG OR (POSSIBLY) BUY violin bow or suffer life long frustration. Box 391-A.

ENGLISHMAN, 23, widely cultured Oxford Graduate with American M.A., five languages and much travel desires (apart from wealthy female's commiseration) permanent position this June, preferably in personal secretarial, foreign travelling field. Box 390-A.

CHEERFUL REALIST AND COLLECTOR of unrelated facts invites your correspondence. Box 388-A.

SEEKING ESTABLISHED WRITER to collaborate on non-fiction book, articles. Details. Box 389-A.

RADCLIFFE JUNIOR will tutor your children. English literature, German, also French. Away from city or travel. Box 392-A.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE ASSISTANT in English with journalistic experience wants employment—preferably of a literary nature—which will take him to England this summer. Box 393-A.

LAWYER, liberal, seeks feminine correspondent able, willing overlook defects. Box 394-A.

SECRETARY: capable, cultured desires summer resort-country office position., A-1 references. Box 395-A.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICIAN, APA Associate, desires connection psychiatrist, L.A., other metropolitan campus area. Box 396-A.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, professional, college graduate, desires correspondence with college-trained, warm, cultured lady. Box 397-A.

CLARK WARDNER CAMPS, Rainbow Lake, N. Y. open for adults in June.

(Continued on page 50)

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PERSONALS

(Continued from page 49)

ALERT YOUNG WOMAN, English literature university graduate, decided belle lettristic leaning and teaching, reporting and secretarial experience, would like interesting project for summer months or permanently. Box 398-A.

TEACHER desires room, bath, July 1-August 15. Lower Westchester, (N. Y.). Moderate. Box 399-A.

YOUNG MARRIED GAL, M.A. Smith College, experienced researcher and copy editor, wants part-time or free-lance work. Box 400-A.

SPRING VACATION in a cast. Three long months. Correspondence welcome. Box 401-A.

YOUNG WOMAN who enjoys good music and fine poetry also likes a good laugh and fine food. Would mature gentlemah like to correspond. Box 402-A.

YOUNG MAN, professional, newcomer to big city, lonesome, invites correspondence with cultured female. Box 403-A.

TWO INEPT but literate young men seek interesting jobs for summer. Box 404-A.

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN feeling whimsical in spring invites correspondence from adventurous damsel, broadminded but discerning, emancipated yet feminine. Box 405-A.

IDEA MAN with quick sense of humor to supply ideas for magazine cartoons for unknown cartoonist. Box 406-A.

IS THERE A COLLEGE needing an administrative officer which would like to discuss possibilities with woman experienced in administering a national organization as well as college teaching; public relations as well as research? Yale Ph. D. Holding excellent non-academic position and interested only in real opportunity. Box 407-A.

DOROTHY LAUGHLIN McGUINN. Authors' research; ghostwriting; book publicity. 1401 North Hudson, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CAROLINA POSITION desired. A.B. and M.A. in English. Phi Beta Kappa. Box 408-A.

BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE WELLESLEY JUNIOR, varied political, literary, secretarial, fashion experience seeks paying summer job, N.Y.C. or Connecticut. Box 409-A.

FOR SALE: 200 year old 8-room house with 95 acres, Northeastern, Connecticut. Completely modernized for year-round living. Unusual charm. Isolated location. Box 410-A.

BLYTHE VET WITH SPIRIT, B.S., and experience in public relations and sales, desires to maintain standard of living to which he is unaccustomed. Box 411-A.

ITHACA READERS: Have you cheerful apartment overlooking lake for quiet woman graduate student next fall? Box 412-A.

FOR RENT—In picturesque Art Center, Rockport, Mass.—double rooms, private baths. Box 413-A.

SUCCESSFUL YOUNG WRITER seeks girl "Friday" for his research, typing, inspiration. Good wages. Travelling. Box 414-A.

SLEEK, SLIM, BEAUTIFUL MORGAN-WELSH, 2 yr.-old "Canfield" fille, yearling "Mentor" half brother, their dam heavy with foal to "Olympia", $1000 if sold before foaling. Box 415-A.

LADY OF PLEASANT DISPOSITION, invites correspondence on how the complex personality might achieve a simple life. Box 416-A.

MALE TEACHER desires summer employment in metropolitan area tutoring, chauffering, miscellanei. Box 417-A.

SHERLOCK HOLMES. Bound volumes Strand Magazine, 1893 etc. with original Holmes stories and illustrations. Imported from England. $5.00 each. Beautiful condition. Gordon Fyfe, Golf, Illinois.

WESTCHESTER (N.Y.) SUMMER RENTAL—6-room house, cool, quiet for creative work, attractive setting, small Steinway: $900. Box 418-A.

SHORE FRONT AT SOUTHWEST HARBOR, MAINE: Cottage for sale, all modern conveniences; four bedrooms, two baths; near boating facilities. Box 419-A.

TWO GALS fed-up with subway wrestling and limp sandwiches equipped with whopping sense of humor and ambition for hard work anything, anywhere close to the good earth. Box 424-A.

TOASTED CHEESE BAR. Tastes just like fine Sturgeon! Here's a new taste thrill for jaded palates! You must serve it to your guests—as a surprise. Comes in a bar—just right to slice for cocktail canapes. You'll love that different tantalizing, sturgeon-like flavor. Sold by mail only. One and a quarter pound bar, $1.50 (postage prepaid). Order it today. L. Raphael, Dept. S., Box 45, Station Y, N.Y.C.

HARD-OF-HEARING? Relish this tragi-comic true story. How good-humored, sensitive girl found new confidence and success despite deafness. Heartwarming, funny, encouraging. "Cotton In My Ears" by Frances Warfield. At your bookstore or Viking, 18 East 48 St., N.Y.C. Dept S.

SUMMER RENTAL—hill country near Newburgh, 3-5 room modern apartments, full kitchen, refrigeration, $500 long season. New Windsor House, R.D. 4, Newburgh, N. Y. Newburgh 69-R-3.

RESEARCHER, M.A. Sociology desires position. Skilled editorial, social, market, film, radio research techniques. Box 425-A.

POCONOS: VACATION PARADISE. Two modern furnished housekeeping cottages on private lake. Season or weekly rental. Also restful lodging, delicious food for limited number adult guests. Helen Cohn, R 3, Stroudsburg, Pa.

STUMPED FOR YOUR VACATION? VACATIONER'S GUIDE carefully classifies and describes 300 resorts and cottages by rates, location and accommodation. New England, Pa., N. Y., N. J., also descriptive articles. 32 pages. Illustrated, Send 25¢ to Vacationer's Guide, 509-C, 5th Ave., N.Y.C. 17.

PRIVATE HOUSE, Green Mountains, Vermont offers charm, rest, comfort, French cuisine. Limited number guests, $7.00 day, $45 week. Reservations now. Box 426-A.

YOUNG ASSISTANT DRESS DESIGNER desires correspondence with fashion model interested in art. Box 427-A.

BACK ISSUES MAGAZINES, hard-to-get books, reasonable. Reedmores, 240 East 9 St., N.Y.C.

GYPSY: no golden earrings, no bandana; loving adventure, sports, arts, would like to correspond with gentleman having similar interests. Box 387-A.

INTELLIGENT, GRACIOUS, CHARMING, beautiful woman, impeccable social and business references, wishes position as social hostess on cruise ship or other interesting contacts requiring imagination, tact, diplomatic perceptive approach. Salary commensurate with results expected. Box 420-A.

COMPANION, mature woman, interests: history, current literature, gardening and housework. Moderate salary. Box 421-A.

DISABLED VETERAN, 26, college graduate. Methods, management experience. Will accept peanuts for position with opportunities in publishing or public relations. Box 422-A.

VILLA ON THE RIVIERIA—At Valescure, 3 miles from the Cote d'Azur beach, is this secluded yet easily accessible 61-acre property in the Esterel National Forest. The brick and stucco residence, remodeled in 1929, has 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, plus a servants' wing, Garage and 8-box-stall stable with a 3-room apartment. Grounds are attractively planted; giant trees shade the house. Vineyard; pasturage for horses. Excellent deer, wild boar, partridge shooting. Price $27,500. Property #42040. Call or write M. Tysen at Previews, Inc., 49 East 53 St., N.Y.C. 22. PLaza 8-2630.

WANTED: All books by Prince Mirsky: Noyes' Anthology of Russian Drama. Rosen, 410 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C. 25.

WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG COLLEGE STUDENT desires summer position requiring imagination. Experienced professional journalist eager to travel. Suggestions welcomed. Box 423-A.

HOTEL ALGONQUIN, 59 West 44 St., N.Y.C. 18. Half a block from Fifth Avenue. We are offering special week-end rates for Friday, Saturday and Sunday (three nights). Single room and bath, $12, double room and bath, $17.50, sitting room, bedroom and bath, $23.50. Excellent restaurant. Within walking distance of better shops and theatres.

TASTE-TEMPTING TEAS TO PAMPER YOUR PALATE! Half-pound packages. Darjeeling, $.83; Fancy Flowery Ceylon; $1.03; Assam, $1.00; English Breakfast, $.65; Smoky Lapsang Souchong, $1.68; Irish Style, $.95; Formosa Oolong, $.88; Jasmine, $1.80; Green Pan-Fired Japan, $.70; Uncolored B. F. Japan $.70; Pinhead Gunpowder, $.78; Young Hyson $.83. Initial orders postpaid. Caravel, 126 Maiden Lane, N.Y.C.

CIGARETTES—Popular brands, minimum 3 cartons. Price $1.45 per carton postpaid. Send check or money order. Ace Mail Order Co., East Orange 52, N. J.

FOR RENT: Hundred year farm, Sebago Region, Maine. Just refinished, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 6 fireplaces. Completely equipped. Swimming nearby. June to September. $900. Box 312-A.

FRENCH WOMAN will arrange hotel accommodations, guide you around Paris, etc. For details write Mme Delacour, 33 Blvd. Exelmans, Paris.

STRUGGLING MALE WRITER seeks contact with young lady, with similar intellectual interests. Box 375-A.

WILL SHARE WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL PERSONS the quiet enjoyment of 200 acres of unspoiled scenic New Hampshire country. Nature lovers' paradise. Weekly rates, $45. We like to cook—we hope you enjoy eating. Box 376-A.

PROMISING MALE WRITER likes sailing, photography, travel, art, sports invites female correspondence. Box 377-A.

ALL-ROUND YOUNG MAN, A.B. degree, but not the "intellectual type," wishes to correspond with sprightly, interesting gal. Box 77-A.

LONELY MALE, varied cultural interests desires female correspondence. Box 378-A.

LIFE—Jan. '37-June '46. Offer? Anne Sommers, 153 Craig, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG COLUMBIA M.A. (English) seeks summer job as tutor, companion, literary handy-woman. Box 379-A.

MERRIEBROOK, Poughquag, New York. Delightful, peaceful, homestead. Adults only. Tempting meals, inexpensive. North Clove 2583.

YOUNG MALE seesawing from egotism to inferiority, writing to reading, living to languoring, challenges female to balance plank with give and take correspondence. Box 380-A.

IDEALISTIC GENTLEMAN wishes correspondence with discriminating Miss. Interests: pets, photography, travel. Box 381-A.

WOMAN SECRETARY, anxious to correspond with anyone with ideas on caring for elderly parents at home whose income is exhausted and whose life span is less than a year. Box 382-A.

LONELY YOUNG MAN of universal interests seeks friends through correspondence. Box 383-A.

TRAVELLING DURING SEPTEMBER? Woman will exchange services for expenses; painting lessons, companionship, driving, color-photography. Box 384-A.

FREE YOUNG MAN, interested art, music, literature, photography. Position as traveling companion desired. Time unlimited. Available June 1st. Box 385-A.

TRAVEL

REST, RELAX, ENJOY the sunshine and the fascination of the desert at RANCHO SOLEDAD, Florence, Arizona. Modern rooms; delicious foods.

CRUISE—8 DAYS—Bermuda & Nassau, $190 plus tax. Hotel, Ranch, Resort & Cruise Reservations. Air—Rail—Steamship Tickets. UNITED WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE, INC., 43 W. 56 St., N.Y.C. Circle 5-5473.

CONTINENTAL HOUSE, STAMFORD, N. Y. A lovely spot in the Catskills. European atmosphere, Viennese cuisine, all modern conveniences. Walks, shady lawns. Swimming and golf course nearby. SPECIAL JUNE RATES. Phone: Stamford 4331.

BOOKS, MUSIC, CREATIVE ATMOSPHERE amidst rugged frontier country. Old Mexico trips. Wonderful food. Low summer rates. SUN CIRCLE RANCH, Tucson, Arizona. Send for booklet.

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DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 741

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Elizabeth S. Kingsley

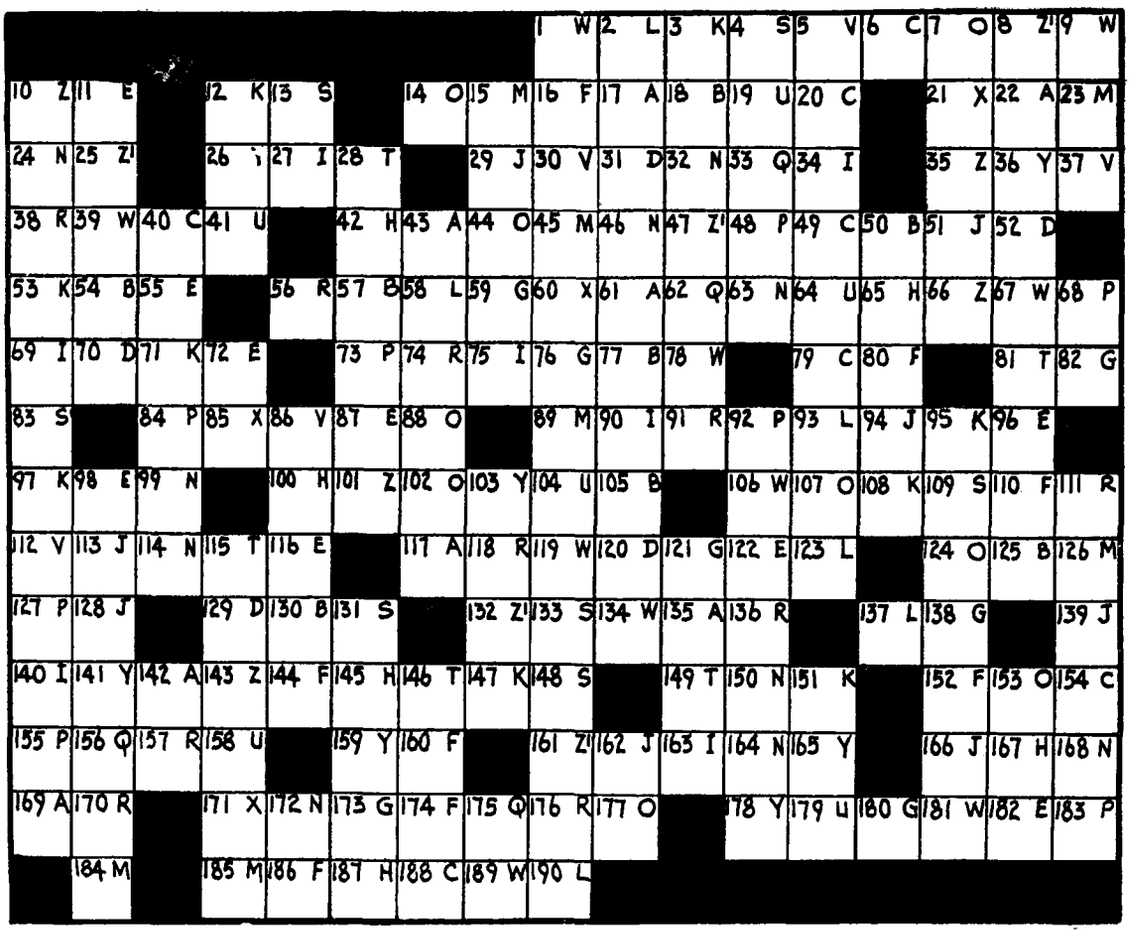
DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. A muscle which draws away from the median line of the body.	22 117 61 17 43 135 142 169
B. English painter (1830-96).	105 77 57 18 54 50 125 130
C. Pieces of wood, shell, or stone worn in lip perforations among various people of low culture.	40 49 79 6 154 20 188
D. Bearded; furnished with a bristle-shaped tip, as spikelets of grain (bot.).	129 120 70 31 52
E. The doctrine that the will is not free.	98 55 96 122 11 116 87 72 182
F. A post-mortem examination (med.).	160 110 152 186 16 144 174 80
G. A hedgehog; a sea urchin.	121 180 82 173 138 59 76
H. An Old Testament queen (Bib.).	167 42 100 145 65 187
I. Chief designer of the Parthenon at Athens, 5th century, B.C.	163 90 140 69 27 75 34
J. Jewish leader, 5th century B.C. and Book of the Old Testament (Bib.).	113 166 162 51 94 29 139 128
K. Decoration produced by scratching through a layer of plaster, revealing a different colored ground (painting).	151 71 147 97 108 3 95 53 12
L. Legendary Irish warrior and bard of 3rd century, hero of Gaelic literature.	93 190 58 2 137 123
M. Extends.	126 89 184 185 15 45 23

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
N. A remarkable series of Cretaceous basaltic lavas in India, covering vast plateau areas (2 wds.).	99 168 114 164 150 46 24 63 32 172
O. Not having the same center, said of circles, spheres, etc.	177 44 102 7 124 14 153 107 88
P. "Nerve" of the muscle which turns the eyeball outward.	155 84 68 48 73 183 92 127
Q. Mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus.	33 62 156 175
R. Beyond my comprehension (3 wds.).	91 38 157 111 56 170 136 118 74 176
S. To harvest a crop by turning in livestock to pasture (2 wds.).	13 83 148 131 133 109 4
T. English sculptor of Scottish ancestry (1869-1933; busts and memorials of famous Britons).	81 149 115 146 28
U. A V-shaped cluster of stars in the head of Taurus (astron.).	19 41 104 158 179 64
V. Altered as in length or fulness, as sleeves, etc.	5 37 86 112 30
W. Not habitual with.	134 67 181 1 106 189 9 119 39 78
X. Free from admixture or adulteration.	60 171 85 21
Y. Son of Mohammed, died 632.	159 178 36 26 165 103 141
Z. River in Kansas, 500 miles long, into the Missouri River.	101 143 66 35 10
Z'. Various small salamanders of semiaquatic habits.	8 25 161 47 132

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd words, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. The letters in each word to be guessed are numbered. These numbers appear under the dashes in the column headed WORDS. There is a dash for each letter in the required word. The key letters in the squares are for convenience, indicating to which word in the definitions each letter in the diagram belongs. When you have guessed a word, fill it in on the dashes; then write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. When the squares are all filled in you will find (by reading from left to right) a quotation from a famous author. Read up and down the letters mean nothing. The black squares indicate ends of words; words do not necessarily end at the right side of the diagram.

When the column headed WORDS is filled in, the initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Authority for spelling and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition).



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 13 of this issue.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The richest Fall list in many years includes four *firsts* in literature alone!

The publication in October of **THE LETTERS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE** in two volumes makes available the most complete collection of Poe's letters ever made, and many of the letters are published for the first time. Poe's letters to "the woman in his life," his thoughts about his life and his writing, make fascinating reading. Fully documented and edited by John Ward Ostrom.

This is only one instance of the many books —in such diverse fields as education, economics, classics, Oriental studies, belles lettres, and art —on our Fall list which bring to public attention pioneering works. We take our share of satisfaction in helping a great modern university to achieve one of its more important functions, namely the propagation and the dissemination of original thought to the world outside its academic walls.

Readers of **HERMAN MELVILLE** will be delighted to know that *two* of his unpublished works are coming this Fall. His **JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO LONDON AND THE CONTINENT** is full of vivid anecdotes, humorous comments on people and events, and characteristic social criticism. Edited by Melville's granddaughter, Eleanor Melville Metcalf.

MELVILLE'S BILLY BUDD presents for the first time the recently discovered short story *Baby Budd, Sailor* and the only complete transcript of Melville's last novel, *Billy Budd, Foretopman.* The editor, F. Barron Freeman, writes, "It is only in these two final works that Melville reveals his own solution to the universal conflict between good and evil — the conflict which haunted him through all his works."

Still another newly discovered work is **BROWNING'S ESSAY ON CHATTERTON.** Written anonymously, the essay reveals a great deal concerning Robert Browning's habits of composition and his attitudes toward various literary figures, including Horace Walpole, Thomas Gray, and William Wordsworth. Edited by Donald Smalley.

THE YOUNG HENRY ADAMS rescues the formative period of Adams' career from the ironic hindsights and distortions of *The Education of Henry Adams*—a real inside story. . . . In art, we are nearly ready to go to press with a magnificent two-volume study of **REMBRANDT** and his work, an authoritative and sensitive social, historical, and artistic interpretation which includes a superb collection of reproductions.

The historians and economists will be definitely interested in the first comprehensive economic study ever made of **HAWAII: 1778-1876,** by Theodore Morgan. . . . Two very important studies are coming, which will be of inestimable value to the rubber and petroleum industries. . . . The outstandingly successful *Foreign Policy* series continues with **THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA,** which should do much to help solve that muddled foreign relations problem. . . .

Another *first* — **THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM** by Seymour Harris, a clear, informative picture of what ERP hopes to accomplish abroad and how it will affect us at home. . . . **EDUCATION IN A DIVIDED WORLD** by Harvard University's President Conant squarely faces the urgent problem of how public education in America can provide the equality of opportunity which will prove to the world at large that we're better at things than the Russians. President Conant, as an outstanding educator and as official advisor on our national atomic policy, has pertinent things to say to all who are concerned with the fate of our young men under the pressures of the cold war with Russia.

There are thirty-six books on our Fall list. Among them, you will be sure to find one or more dealing with fields in which you have a special interest. We invite you to send for a copy of our Fall Announcement.

Harvard UNIVERSITY PRESS

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